

THIRD SERIES VOL 59 NUMBER 7

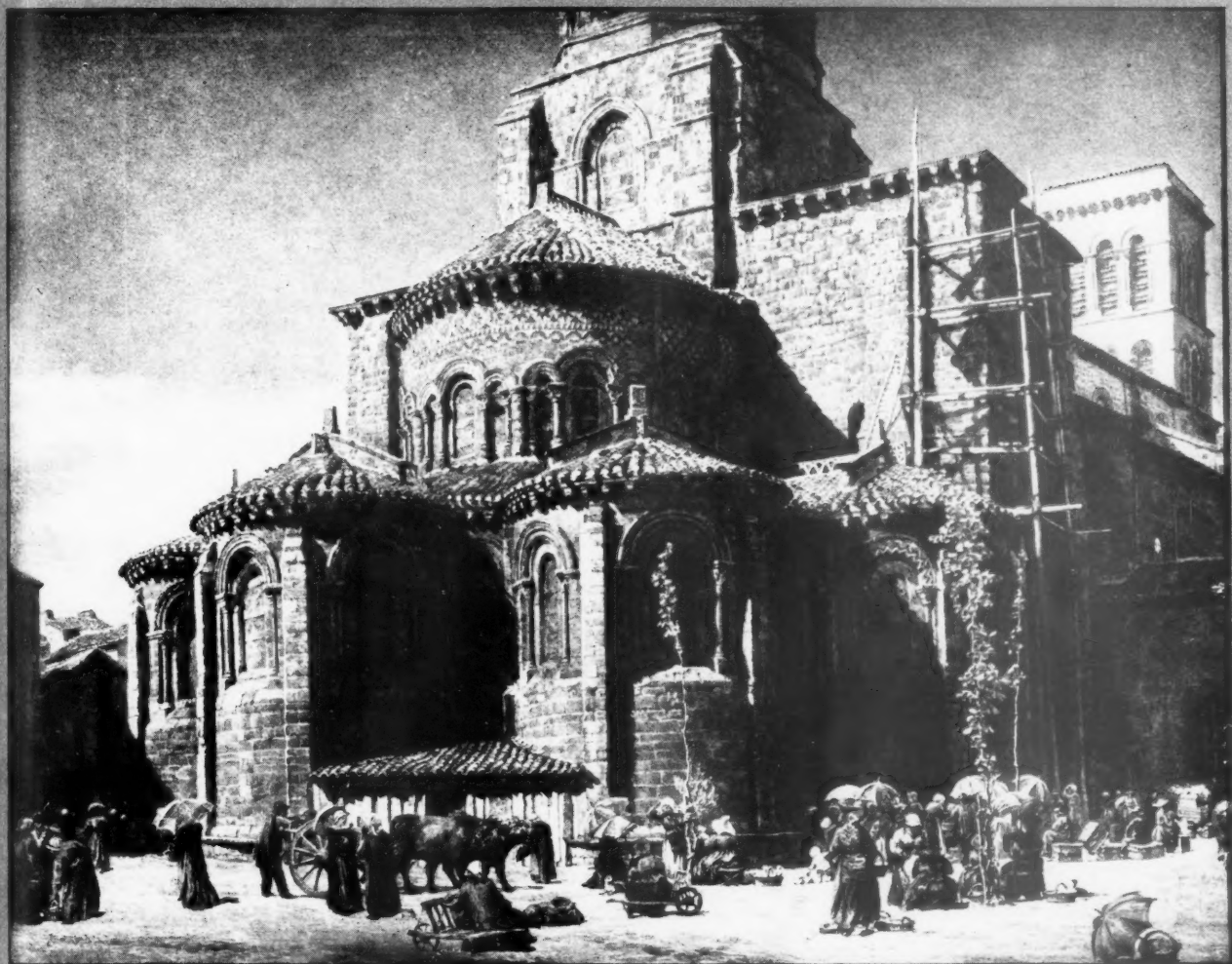
Architecture Library

JUN 30 1248

MAY 1952

# THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

66 PORTLAND PLACE LONDON W1 • TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE



*The Church of St. Julian, Brioude. From a watercolour drawing by T. M. Rooke.*



If you must have peace and quietness indoors combined with privacy, warmth and comfort, and a high natural light level ask for . . .

Consult the Technical Sales and Service Department at St. Helens, Lancs., or Selwyn House, Cleveland Row, St. James's, London, S.W.1. Telephones: St. Helens 4001. Whitehall 5672-6.



# "INSULIGHT"

HOLLOW GLASS BLOCKS

Send for the free booklet giving fixing details for "INSULIGHT" Hollow Glass Blocks

## PILKINGTON BROTHERS LIMITED

Supplies are available through the usual trade channels. "INSULIGHT" is the British registered trade mark of Pilkington Brothers Limited



# THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

THIRD SERIES VOL 59 NUMBER 7 : : MAY 1952 : : TWO SHILLINGS & SIXPENCE  
66 PORTLAND PLACE LONDON W1 : TELEPHONE: LANGHAM 5721-7 : TELEGRAMS: RIBAZO WESDO LONDON

233 EDITORIAL	250 THE THEATRE ROYAL, PLYMOUTH— RICHARD LEACROFT	263 REVIEW OF CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS
235 CONTEMPORARY ITALIAN ARCHITECTURE AND THE ITALIAN HERITAGE— G. E. KIDDER SMITH	252 BRITISH STANDARDS AND THE ARCHITECT —E. D. MILLS, P. CUTBUSH AND G. WESTON	265 NOTES AND NOTICES
240 114TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING	259 INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS	267 NOTES FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL
244 NOMINATIONS FOR THE 1952 COUNCIL	259 PRACTICE NOTES	268 MEMBERSHIP LISTS
248 ATTENDANCES AT COUNCIL MEETINGS	262 CORRESPONDENCE	271 OBITUARIES
249 BOOK REVIEWS		272 MEMBERS' COLUMN

## The Loyal Address to H.M. The Queen

The President has received the following letter:—

Home Office, Whitehall. 15 April 1952.

Sir,—I have had the honour to lay before The Queen the Loyal and Dutiful Address of the President and Council on behalf of the Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects on the occasion of the lamented death of His late Majesty King George the Sixth and have received The Queen's Commands to convey to you Her Majesty's grateful Thanks for the assurances of sympathy and devotion to which it gives expression.

Her Majesty was graciously pleased to remark on the beauty of the Address.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DAVID MAXWELL FYFE.

## Architectural Education Joint Committee

The Board of Architectural Education with the approval of the Council have arranged for a Joint Committee, consisting of representatives of the Examinations and Schools Committees of the Board, to continue the investigations started by the Ad Hoc Committee on Architectural Education into the problems of education and qualification.

The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:—

1. To investigate the various means of attaining the qualifications for Associate Membership, and to prepare an advisory memorandum to give guidance on (a) the various methods of training, (b) the minimum standard of knowledge and attainment considered necessary, and (c) the means by which such minimum attainment can be achieved by the various methods of training.

2. To consider under what conditions courses based on part-time office and school attendance can be accorded recognition for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination.

The Committee will be prepared to receive evidence, in writing in the first instance, from persons interested in the training of architects. Notice of intention to give evidence should be sent to the Secretary of the Board of Architectural Education, R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, W.1, before the end of June 1952 (or as soon as possible thereafter in the case of overseas correspondents).

## The British Architects' Conference

Members are reminded that applications to join this year's conference in Edinburgh must be received not later than 30 May. Applications are coming in fast, and members who leave it until late may have difficulty in finding hotel accommodation.

## President of the A.A. 1951-52

Mr. Alexander Robert Fordyce Anderson [F] has been elected President of the Architectural Association for the year 1951-52. He has been a member of the A.A. Council since 1946 and has been Honorary Treasurer and Vice-President and is representing the A.A. on the R.I.B.A. Council in the current session. A member of A.R.C.U.K. since 1947 and of the R.I.B.A. Practice Committee since 1948, Mr. Anderson also serves on the Joint Committee of Architects and Quantity Surveyors and the Joint Committee of London Architects and Builders.

Educated at the High School, Dundee, Mr. Anderson was a student at the A.A. School from 1923 to 1925, after which he was an apprentice and junior assistant in the office of Maclaren, Soutar and Salmond [FF] in Dundee. Returning to London in 1929 he joined the staff of Wimperis, Simpson and Guthrie [FF].

For the last 18 years he has been in practice with his partners E. Forster [F] and J. W. Wilcox [F]. The firm have carried out a wide variety of buildings, including flats and housing in London and elsewhere in the British Isles, a shotgun factory in Australia, a departmental store in Spalding, extensions to the Royal Soldiers Daughters' School, Hampstead, and many jobs of war damage reinstatement. These include 83 Portland Place, the London Central Y.M.C.A., and the rebuilding of Lincoln's Inn following extensive war damage. The three-year programme of reinstatement at Lincoln's Inn will be completed shortly. In collaboration with Sir Owen Williams and Partners, the firm are engaged on a large newspaper office in Holborn Circus for THE DAILY MIRROR.

## Honorary Corresponding Members

Senor Secundino de Zuazo Ugalde (Spain), Senor J. M. Muguruza Otano (Spain) and M. J. A. Antoniadis (Greece) have accepted the Council's nomination for election as Honorary Corresponding Members.





### Mr. Kidder Smith's Lecture

The crowded audience which attended the lecture by Mr. G. E. Kidder Smith on *Contemporary Italian Architecture and the Italian Heritage* was rewarded by a racy and informative talk and some 50 superb coloured pictures. This was one of those lectures which fill editors with despair because no printed report can convey to a reader its impact on the eye and mind of a member of the audience. Mr. Kidder Smith's succinct and acute comments on each slide—sometimes no more than a word or two as an aside—provided vivid mental pictures which are impossible to reproduce in print. But more especially the coloured slides showing buildings which depend very much for their architectural effect on subtle shades in renderings and concrete finishes are quite beyond the resources of anything but the most expensive production.

### Vacational Employment of Students

Members are once again reminded of the Institute's yearly scheme for helping students to obtain temporary employment in architects' offices during the summer vacation. Since this scheme was started six years ago, the number of members notifying the Institute of their willingness to offer such employment has been progressively diminishing; and for the last three years it has been possible to find places only for a minority of the students who seek the help of the Institute in finding such employment. It is very much hoped, therefore, that the response this year will be sufficient to enable the Institute to accommodate most of the students who apply. Members willing to co-operate in the scheme should notify the Secretary without delay, giving particulars under the following headings: (a) period for which employment is offered, (b) number of students that can be employed during the period, and (c) a range of remuneration.

### The Architecture Club

A supper of the Architecture Club was held at Chez Auguste, Soho, on Wednesday 2 April, followed by a debate on the proposition 'That no building should now be designed to last more than a lifetime'. Viscount Esher presided. The debate was opened by Mr. Robert Furneaux Jordan and Professor A. E. Richardson, and was continued by the Rt. Hon. David Eccles, M.P., Sir Lancelot Keay, Miss Jocelyn Adburgham, Mr. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine, Mr. Wells-Coates, Mr. S. E. T. Cusdin, Mr. E. M. Joseph, Mr. O. P. Milne, Mr. Peter Shephard and Mr. Ralph Tubbs.

### Friends of St. Paul's

Members of St. Paul's Watch, the body of architects, artists and others who formed the war-time fireguard of St. Paul's Cathedral, decided at a meeting on 29 April to establish an Association of Friends of St. Paul's. The purposes of the Association are to promote interest in and knowledge of the cathedral, to assist the Dean and Chapter in their task of preserving the fabric and musical foundation and to help in approved measures taken by the Dean and Chapter to enhance the beauty of the cathedral and extend its influence. A gracious message from H.M. Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother, was read at the inaugural meeting. It is proposed to hold an annual Festival of the Friends and to issue an annual report to all members. The minimum subscription has been fixed at 5s. but larger subscriptions would be welcomed so that adequate funds can be built up. If the Friends are to realise their aims effectively, a large membership will be needed. Subscriptions should be sent to The Acting Secretary, 'Friends of St. Paul's', St. Paul's Cathedral, London, E.C.4.

### Liverpool School Ball in Honour of Professor Budden

The Liverpool University Architectural Society are to hold a ball on 13 June in honour of Professor L. B. Budden, who is vacating the Roscoe Chair of Architecture at the end of this session. It is to be held in the Students' Union, Bedford Street North, Liverpool, and the tickets are 10s. for students and 15s. for graduates. The organising committee hope that as many old students of the Liverpool School as possible will be able to be present.



The pair of girandoles in wood and gesso gilt presented to the American Institute of Architects by the R.I.B.A. They are English, dated about 1790, and are approximately of the date of the circular room in the Octagon, Washington, in which they are to be placed. They were presented by the President R.I.B.A. at a luncheon in Washington on 10 May

### M.o.W. Building Plant Exhibitions

The Ministry of Works are to hold Modern Building Plant exhibitions at Preston from 12 to 18 June and at Cardiff from 18 to 24 June. Ways of speeding house building and reducing costs by increased mechanisation will include the use of a tower crane. Exhibits will include earth augers, powered barrows, mobile hoists, tractors, bulldozers, scrapers, etc. There will be demonstrations of powered hand tools.

### The Register of Architects

The Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom have issued the 19th 'volume' of the Register of Architects which contains 17,072 names. The appearance has been much improved, the Royal College of Art having been responsible for the design of the cover and general typographical layout. The Blackfriars Press of Leicester have also done the printing well.

### R.I.B.A. versus A.A. Cricket Match

The Architectural Association are considering running a motor coach to Elstree for the annual cricket match between the R.I.B.A. and A.A. which takes place on Wednesday, 25 June. Will those members who would like to attend the match please notify the Secretary of the A.A. at 36 Bedford Square, W.C.1, as soon as possible, because the use of the coach will depend on the numbers applying. It is proposed that the coach should leave the A.A. at 2 p.m. and the A.A. have kindly undertaken to provide tea.

### R.I.B.A. Diary

FRIDAY 23 MAY. 8.15 P.M. R.I.B.A. Reception.

MONDAY 16 JUNE. 6 P.M. General Meeting. Presentation of the Royal Gold Medal (Mr. G. Grey Wornum's health permitting).

TUESDAY 17 JUNE. 6 P.M. General Meeting. Council Election Results. Lecture, *The Gothic Taste*, by Mr. J. Isaacs.

25-28 JUNE. British Architects' Conference, Edinburgh.



# Contemporary Italian Architecture and the Italian Heritage

By G. E. Kidder Smith

A lecture at the R.I.B.A. on 28 April 1952

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, Vice-President, in the Chair

**The Chairman:** Mr. Kidder Smith needs very little introduction. We know his photographic work very well. He has shown us how Sweden builds, how Switzerland builds and how Brazil builds, and tonight he is going to show us how Italy builds and how she has built. We are very fortunate to have him here; he is only in England for a few days on his way to Sweden, and we are very grateful to him for giving us his time.

**Mr. Kidder Smith:** It is an honour and a pleasure for me to be here. Although I have been a member of your corresponding body—the American Institute of Architects—for some ten years, I have always looked to the R.I.B.A. as the parent—indeed the grandparent—of all architectural societies.

The material that we shall see tonight was undertaken on the President's Fellowship from Brown University in the States, one of those wonderful grants that make so much research possible no matter what the field. I am at present preparing a book on Italian architecture, to be called *Italy Builds*, and I hope this will be published next year.

It is extraordinary—indeed thrilling—to see how Italy is now being rebuilt. Milan, for instance, was desperately hurt by aerial bombardment that hit at least 60 per cent of all its buildings, yet Milan today is a bee-hive of activity. Hundreds and hundreds of new office buildings and apartments are under construction, and this process has been going on for five years. For a country beaten in a cruel and psychologically disastrous war, which was then followed by a wretched political uncertainty, for a country almost totally devoid of building and constructional resources—she has no steel and very little timber—Italy is making a recovery of which she and the whole world can be proud. It is doubtful if any country in Europe has done as much and as well to rebuild its gutted war heritage.

Nor is this *risorgimento* limited to architecture alone. In the cinema, in art, in music, in literature, in fashions, in ship design, in automobiles, in sports there is an alive energy and searching not found elsewhere on the continent. Progress and forward thinking characterised all these efforts as the heavy hand of Fascism was lifted. The Italians themselves sum up the Fascist era by saying that under it everything was either forbidden or compulsory. As a

result of their liberation they have now burst forth in a blaze of vitality.

This does not mean to suggest that everything in modern Italian architecture is good—far from it—but we can expect to find some exciting and stimulating ideas.

The main general virtues of the new Italian work, as I see it, are (1) an inquiring, often brilliant, imagination; (2) an ability to do much with little; (3) a close integration with the other arts; (4) a tendency to think and build in three dimensions; (5) excellent use of colour in architecture; and (6) some supreme engineering work in concrete. In the small percentage that makes up the finest work there is also a sensitivity and an elegance unapproached in other countries.

The main general faults in the new Italian work are to me the following: (1) A deplorable lack of social responsibility and concern for the 'human' element on the part of too many Italian architects and civic authorities. As a result of this shortsightedness one will be unable to find a decent school in the entire country, and few good public buildings, while a properly planned sub-division with adequate zoning and landscaping is almost unheard of. (2) The tendency, evident in many apartment buildings especially, to build à la Hollywood, with licence and extravagance replacing taste and restraint. This leads not only to shoddy design but to façadism and shoddy construction. (3) Finally, one should mention the upkeep, or rather lack thereof, which renders new building old in a very short time.

In spite of the faults of the non-social viewpoint, the dangers of lavish individuality and slipshod upkeep—each of which may be said to be part of the basic Italian temperament and evident through the ages—there is much we can learn from Italy. But I think you should also be warned that the peculiar contribution of modern Italian architecture does not readily render it either very accessible or even at times very impressive to the traveller. This is because one of the chief contributions lies in the domestic interior, which is often a remodelled apartment and inaccessible to the average tourist. Another contribution is found in the design of shops, which may be brilliant when opened under the architect's aegis but which are almost always changed and even ruined six months later by the shopkeeper. A third contribution lies in exhibition design, at



Fig. 1: Block of flats in Taranto. Architects: Monaco and Luccichenti

which the Italians are past masters—except, shall we say, for certain unfortunate lapses. But again this is a form of architecture which is here today and gone tomorrow, hence seen only in disconnected snatches except by the most devoted traveller.

However, there are several more permanent and accessible categories of building which are rewarding. Among these can be found some fine housing, especially in Genoa, Naples and Ivrea—and almost nowhere else; some very moving memorials; some superb engineering, particularly that of the incomparable Nervi; and, finally, a gaiety, a colour, an imagination and wedding of architecture, painting, mosaics and sculpture unknown elsewhere.

I thought it might be interesting in presenting the slides if we first reviewed some of the outstanding scenic impressions and historic attractions of Italy as a framework of reference and to see the *milieu* in which the modern Italian architect works. All good architecture springs, I feel, from its environment; and the Italian environment is certainly one of the most powerful and impressive in the world. The first slides, then, will be a picture book and travelogue, largely without even a thread of continuity, except that I have chosen each as a facet of the forces which consciously or unconsciously work in the brain of today's designer. The wonderful thing is that in spite of this magnificent inheritance, the Italians have not been cowed by it nor are they servants to it. They are coloured by the past but never take it as seriously as, for instance, the French do. After that we will take up the work of the past ten to fifteen years and see wherein its contribution lies.

Mr. Kidder Smith then showed coloured slides first of the older architecture and scenic background of Italian building, and then of some modern buildings. The following are some of his comments;

The ever-changing and in general ever-magnificent scenery of Italy, whether it be



Fig. 2: Week-end house, Fiumelatte, Lake Como. Architect: G. Minoletti

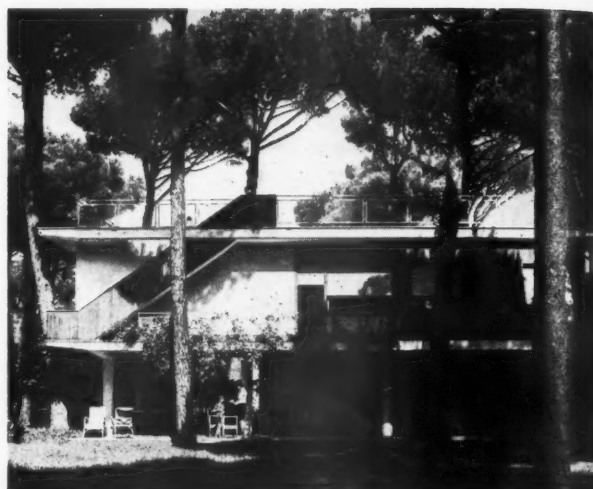


Fig. 3: Villa at Fregene, near Rome. Architects: Monaco and Luccichenti

the Dolomites or the Piazza di S. Marco in Venice, exerts a powerful influence on the Italian architects of today. If you had the Campanile of St. Mark's in your front garden, or even in Trafalgar Square, you could not fail to be impressed by it. In Venice the wedding of architecture and water has been extremely capably handled; the architecture seems to be just an extension of the water and very much at home.

Palladio's palace at Masèr, the Villa Giacomelli, I regard as one of the most significant houses in the history of architecture. It is nearly 400 years old, and I do not know of any house of that age anywhere else which is quite so liveable-in today. I was very much impressed by Palladio; I did not know very much about him, and I still do not know very much, but what he had to say architecturally was very fine.

The wonderful Prato in Padua is a delightful wedding of water and public square and statuary and greenery. At San Zeno, near Castelletto di Brenzone, we have one of the most impressive of the late Romanesque churches. There is a special interplay here which is to be found in no other Romanesque church of which I know.

The Piedmontese countryside contrasts completely with the rugged backbone of Italy and the great Alps, which form so much of the Italian landscape. From that we turn to a great engineering feat, the Sudario chapel in Turin, of the late 17th century, by Guarini. The way that the whole thing was built up and engineered in stone so magnificently I find extraordinary. I had never heard of this church before, which is probably due to my own ignorance, but I was strongly impressed by it.

At Portofino on the Rapallo peninsula I admire the way in which the water carries right up into and is almost a part of the town square, which is almost framed like an outdoor room and is very attractive. The colours in the buildings and of the boats contrast with the sea and the sky. The Italians have a wonderful feeling for

colour, whether it is just the sail of an old fishing vessel, or a series of colours in a block of flats. There is always a vitality which is striking.

The feeling for texture also is very obvious. A feeling for the right thing in the right place is another characteristic which we see all over Italy.

The Italian squares, such as that in Siena, are an architectural and planning contribution in themselves, and their importance is too much overlooked in our present-day planning concepts.

Orvieto has a dramatic situation on a little private plateau, and the interior of the town illustrates very well the surprise approach to Italian buildings, especially the great buildings of the past. You go along a narrow, winding street and suddenly see a golden cathedral, as at Orvieto, blazing in the afternoon sun. It is a type of planning and architectural outlook to which we do not pay enough attention.

St. Peter's in Rome is an example of what not to do in the way of having the great axis laid straight up to the middle of a church. The approach to St. Peter's is good for such effects as Mussolini riding on a white horse, but it has none of the shock effect which we find elsewhere, for instance, at Orvieto. The interior of St. Peter's has disappointed me on several visits, but I understand that it really rises to the occasion when there is some great church ceremony and when everyone is there with the bands playing, so to speak, and dressed to the teeth. It carries off the impact of a large religious procession and rises to the occasion, but without that it is, I think, little more than a gaudy piece of work.

One of the things which I believe is important in Italy is the mixing of old and new; the constant mixing of things two thousand years old or two hundred years old with something built in the last few weeks makes each of them play on the other.

Many of the little mountain villages are of no significance except for the delightful

way in which they are adapted to the terrain. We in America, of course, would have moved the mountain and then built the village, but that is not the way the Italians do it.

Many of the sea-coast towns and villages, such as Amalfi, have a special beauty at night. The little lights flash on and off over the water, the fishing boats going out by the hundred with acetylene lanterns to attract the fish, giving a fairy-like quality which is quite out of this world. Here and there is an ancient ruin, such as the Greek temples at Paestum, set in a lovely field of poppies. You must think of these things not as pretty pictures, but as things which Italian architects see every day and are mulling over. Especially in the late afternoon sun they are very impressive with their few broken columns and walls.

So much for the old; now we come to the new, and we will begin with housing, which is one of the more extensive fields of Italian activity, much of it on an austerity basis, of course, and much of it routine, but there are a few examples which are quite nice. Some of them show very interesting use of colour. In some cases units have different schemes and the colours generally are bright and gay.

At Taranto, in the instep of Italy, is a building (Fig. 1) which is one of the few making use of the *brise-soleil*. The architects combined this protection with a balcony in a continuous unit of concrete, and it has worked out very satisfactorily. There has been too little regard in Italy for the problem of control of the climate, and they could well use more *brises-soleil* and other means to combat the very brilliant sun.

Some of the larger modern Italian houses are quite pleasant. Many of them illustrate the Italian mania (one might almost call it that) for having free supports and for being able to go in and through. This feature is shown in a little week-end house (Fig. 2) built eight or ten years ago on Lake Como, which consists of a number of independently-related elements in space. This build-



Fig. 4: Ski lodge near Ulzio. Architect: Carlo Mollino

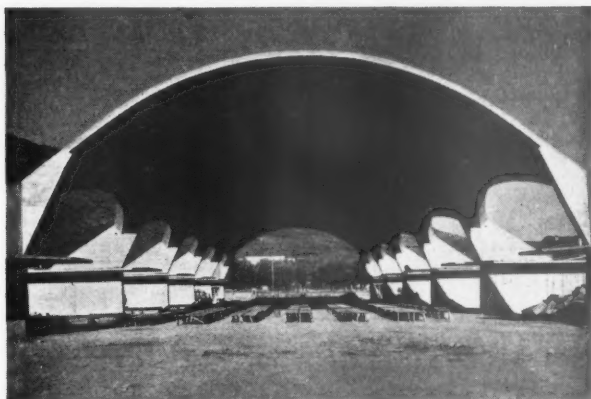


Fig. 5: Covered market, Peschia

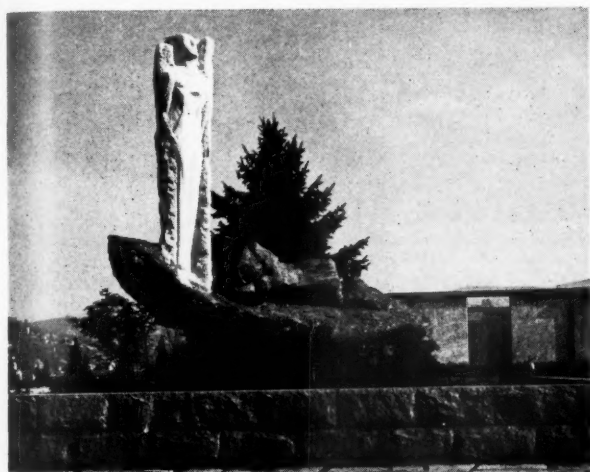


Fig. 6: Monument for those fallen for liberty, Turin. Architect: Carlo Mollino with Umberto Mastroianni, sculptor



Fig. 7: Sanctuary of Redipuglia. Architect: G. Greppi. The World War I memorial to Italians who lost their lives on the Austrian front

ing shows what I mean when I talk about the Italians thinking and working in three dimensions. A new week-end villa about twenty miles from Rome in a lovely pinegrove by the sea (Fig. 3) is similar. By pushing it up on stilts the architect was able to give a much better view of the ocean; there is also a very pleasant intimacy with the pine trees.

A building associated with a ski lift (Fig. 4) is in the mountains on the Italo-French border at Lago Nero. It is very three-dimensional; you do not just stand and look at it but have to wander around it; it is almost sculptured. Like many other Italian buildings, this looked very good three years ago when it was put up, but nothing has been done to it for the past two years.

There are some good examples of religious and memorial architecture, one of the largest being the memorial to the Italians who fell in the first world war on the Austrian front, where the Italian troops under the Duc d'Aoste made a heroic stand. This monument (Fig. 7) is almost on the Yugoslav border and, though a little dry, is still impressive.

A more impressive and much finer work is one of the two examples of modern architecture in Rome which are really worth while. It is the tomb (Fig. 6) of some 328 Italians who were jerked off the street and machine-gunned by the Germans as a reprisal for the bombing of a troop of German soldiers in the streets of Rome when thirty-two were killed. These poor devils of Italians were taken to a cave outside Rome, machine-gunned in the back and left there. This memorial was the result of a competition, and half a dozen men worked on it. The gates which lead to the main entrance were done by an outstanding Italian sculptor, and there is a strange 'concentration camp' feeling about them, a sort of trapped feeling, which makes them very impressive. The cave where these men were killed goes back catacomb-fashion, with little turnings and twistings, and leads to the main room where the present tombs have been built. In the final room where the tombs are located there is a great massive slab of concrete forming the roof, resting on only six supports—three on each side—spanning the whole width.

The Divino Proportione exhibition

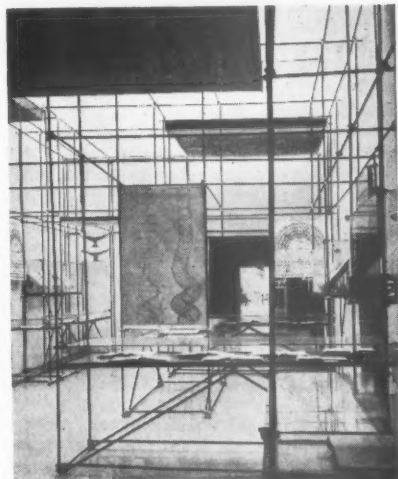


Fig. 8: The Divino Proportione Exhibition, Milan, 1951. Architect: Francesco Gnechi

(Fig. 8) further illustrates what I have said about three-dimensional concepts. This is





Fig. 9: Flats in Naples. The building is red with white balconies. Chief Architect: G. De Luca

not an exhibition on a wall, but something which envelops you; you wander in, through and out of the panels. It is the development of a way of thinking which we in America do not have very much, and I think that is very important. This exhibition technique of flexible fittings is something which has been used a great deal in Italy; it is very ingenious and can be quite impressive. It is a kind of architecture which is perhaps best done on the site, because it would be very difficult to draw.

An exhibition which I think was perhaps even better, but at which it was almost impossible to take pictures, was that of 'Architecture as the Measure of Man'. There you were completely engulfed by panels of different heights, angles, scales and distances. This type of exhibition, to me as an American, is just fabulous; we should never dream of going to all that trouble. The Italians seem to spend almost too much money on such things. I do not know where it comes from, but the money which they can command for something of this nature is very impressive.

The little U.S. pavilion at the Palazzo dell'Arte\* is a very pleasant and ingenious geometric shape. Some people have criticised it as being all right as a building, but not as a setting for showing designs of industrial products. It shows feeling for a building as an end in itself.

One of the really great things in Italy is the enormous exhibition hall at Turin, which is used for automobile shows and other industrial exhibitions (Fig. 10). It is made of prefabricated concrete units, and is quite magnificent. These units form a wonderful shape and all fit together very

exactly. It is an example of concrete engineering which I have never seen equalled. The great vaults almost flower out from the main supports.

There was an interesting little market (Fig. 5) which I ran across by chance in a village between Florence and Pisa. I do not know the name of the architect. It is a place where farmers bring their produce and where people gather. The way the open sides and ends are handled is very fine.

I should like to include some pictures of evaporation units or cooling towers which to me, as an American, seem completely 23rd century (Fig. 11); we do not have anything like them in the United States, although you have them in England. They are intended to utilise the energy from volcanic gases. When I saw them with volcanic steam coming from them I was very much impressed; they dominate the landscape. They are built to an English design, I think with E.C.A. money.

The railway station in Rome (Figs. 12, 13), or rather the front part of it, is quite interesting. The entrance hall is exciting. The offices, which are 800 ft. from one end to the other, are a little overpowering. There are two rows of narrow windows to each room, and I am not convinced about that. The top one is flush with the ceiling, the lower one is lower down to see out of. The result is to give an extraordinary and, I think, very unfortunate scale to the exterior. The 1st century B.C. walls which are left in position, show the Italian sensitivity in enhancing the new with the old. The main approach to the platforms has become a very popular closed street in Rome, especially in the early morning with the sun streaming in.



Fig. 10: Exhibition building, Turin. Engineer: P. L. Nervi



Fig. 11: Plant for processing volcanic steam Ladarello, near Volterra

#### Questions and Answers

**Question:** We have all been entranced by the superb quality of Mr. Kidder Smith's coloured photographs. Photographs, we know, are made by the man and not by the camera, but it is impossible for us to see these glorious pictures without asking how they were achieved.

**Answer:** It is just as easy to take bad photographs as good ones, and *vice versa*. It is a question of where you stand and when you stand there. I have a new camera about which I am extremely enthusiastic, a new Contax S from Zeiss, made, I am sorry to say, in the Russian zone, but which is a superb instrument. 'Where and when' is the only secret I know.

**Question:** Is the outside of the exhibition hall at Turin of any interest?

**Answer:** No. Unfortunately, the outside is not satisfactory. It is not at all to be compared with the interior. There are many minor things which one sees in walking about Italy, as most of you have probably discovered, which will not be mentioned in history books or books about architecture, but which have something to offer us, whether it be in the integration of architecture and nature or the use of colour.

\* Illustrated on the cover of the April JOURNAL.



Fig. 12: The new station, Rome. The interior. Architects and Engineers: Montuori, Castellazzi, Calini, Fatigati and Pintonello

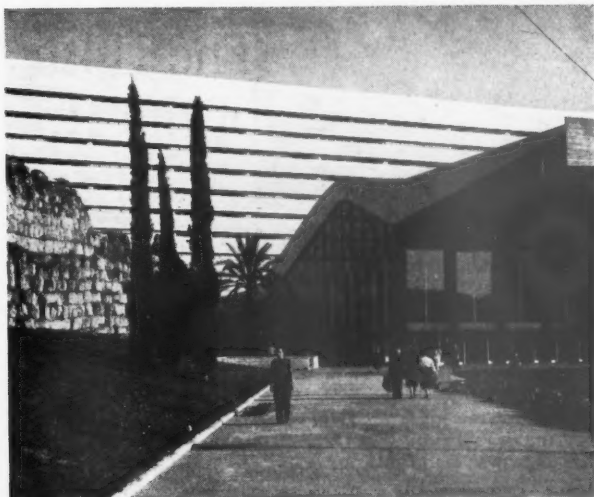


Fig. 13: The new station, Rome. Railway offices in the background, 1st century B.C. walls on left

## VOTE OF THANKS

**Mr. J. M. Richards [4]:** I do not know whether to thank Mr. Kidder Smith for a magnificent display of photography or for a very clear and lively exposition of the subjects of the photographs. It is seldom that we see in this room architecture so beautifully portrayed with such a very high standard of both illustration and exposition. I think that the R.I.B.A. should be congratulated on having captured Mr. Kidder Smith, as it were, on the wing. He has chosen a very happy moment to arrive, when the exhibition of Italian architecture upstairs is on the point of closing. It is an exhibition full of interest, but I do not think that anyone can claim that it has been an easy one to look at. Mr. Kidder Smith's brilliant photographs and his commentary have given it just that extra amount of information which we required.

One of the things that has made his previous books so useful has been the marrying of the local topography and the architectural tradition with what modern architects are trying to do, and one of the things that I have enjoyed most about his lecture today is the summary which he gave us, at the beginning, of the background against which the Italian architects are building as an introduction to their work.

I agree with him that at the moment Italian architects are not showing very much awareness of the lessons which they could learn from their magnificent heritage, their squares and the sense of enclosed space which we get in the ordinary Italian town. Their buildings, fine as they are, are obviously often conceived as individual monuments; but in some of the latest work, such as the modest village market which he showed us, we see the growth of a sense of relationship to site and the character of the space, and no doubt that will develop. I am sure that illustrations of the kind that he produces and the lectures that he gives and the books he publishes are the very things to bring ideas like that to fruition.

In spite of those weaknesses and of the weakness to which he drew attention—that so much modern Italian architecture is being built irrespective of any socially-conceived programme—the actual works have many very fine qualities from which we can learn much, particularly the splendid craftsmanship and the marrying of engineering with architecture and of the arts with architecture. In fact, we are only beginning to discover what a very high standard Italian modern architecture has achieved.

Why Italian modern architecture has been rather neglected in recent years I do not know. Possibly it is because there has been no outstanding personality round whom the attention that is given to the architecture can be focused. We regard architecture nowadays as a co-operative affair, but the individual is very much in the foreground, and where modern architecture has been studied and its influence has been felt it has been largely because attention has been focused on, for instance, Le Corbusier in France and Asplund in Sweden. Italy has had no outstanding personality, and may be in a healthier state because of that.

I must conclude by saying something in particular about the superb coloured photographs which he has shown us. I speak for the moment not so much as an admirer of Italian architecture but as the editor of a magazine. If only one had coloured photographs like Mr. Kidder Smith's readily available, and the technical resources to reproduce them, architectural publications could be very much livelier and do a more worth-while job in bringing architecture on to the printed page than is possible at the moment.

**Mr. Harold Lewis, Editor of PHOTOGRAPHY:** I am greatly honoured by the invitation to second the vote of thanks. I spend my life examining photographs and transparencies, but I have never enjoyed anything

so much for years as seeing and studying these pictures tonight.

Mr. Kidder Smith made my acquaintance five or six years ago, when he was here on his way to Switzerland, I think on his honeymoon, and he then gave me an article to publish on the photography of architecture. I mention this because there seems to be some interest in how he does it. He said he did not know, but he does know, because it has all been published in my magazine. In a nutshell, the secret of his work, as of all great outdoor photography, is that he lets the sun do the job; the sun paints the picture. I know that he has gone back to the same building time and again to see whether the sun is in precisely the right place in the heavens to make a perfect picture. Patience is more than half of good photography, and I think that Mr. Kidder Smith must have a lot of it.

When he came here five years ago he had not then, as far as I know, started colour photography, which has since become a vogue. It is a very attractive type of photography indeed, and it is still exercising the brains of the manufacturers as well as the operators to get correct colour. Whether Mr. Kidder Smith's colour is really true we do not know. But I think so; it looks true to me, and I think that it is excellent.

Many architects have tried to be first-class photographers, but I know of only two who have reached the top of the tree. One of them is Mr. Kidder Smith, although—and I say this with regret—he seems to have no interest whatever in photography beyond using it for his purpose in architecture. The other great architect-photographer is a New Yorker, Feininger, who is, I suppose, one of the world's ten best-known photographers. I see that in his latest book, which I received only this week, he has used some of Mr. Kidder Smith's photographs in preference to his own to illustrate what he has to say. That shows what a great photographer thinks of Mr. Kidder Smith's work.



# The 114th Annual General Meeting of the R.I.B.A.

6 May 1952

Mr. Norval R. Paxton, M.C., Vice-President, in the Chair

**The Chairman:** It is my privilege to take this meeting, because, as most of you know, our President, with the Secretary, has been attending the Annual Assembly of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in Vancouver, and is now visiting the American Institute of Architects. At the moment he is in San Francisco. He has remembered this meeting and has sent this cablegram: 'Greetings to Council and Annual General Meeting from truant President and Secretary, and Glenn Stanton and Roxburgh Smith.' Mr. Glenn Stanton is President of the American Institute of Architects and Mr. Roxburgh Smith of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

I now have to present the Report of the Council and Committees for the official year 1951-52 and to move that the Report be received. The Chairmen or other representatives of all the Committees whose reports are appended to the Council's report have been asked to attend this meeting so as to be in a position to answer any questions that may arise in connection with these reports.

**The Hon. Secretary:** I beg to second the motion.

**The Chairman:** The meeting is now open for discussion.

**Mr. T. M. Williams [A]:** I want to refer to the report of the Salaried and Official Architects Committee. Those of us who are working in public offices are very much concerned about the status of our profession and the salaries received.

Most of us are aware of the correspondence which has been going on recently in some of the technical Press, and I agree with much that was written by the Chairman of this Committee in reply to colleagues of mine in letters, but, nevertheless, there is a great deal which needs to be said about the status of official and salaried architects. I agree that the R.I.B.A. cannot act as a trade union and negotiate our salaries, but it is the job of the Institute to raise whenever it can, and consider whenever it can, the status of its members; and we know that the salaried architects, who I think make up 60 per cent or more of the Institute, have a problem. Their status affects the status of the whole profession.

The report of the Committee rightly criticises the failure of the Treasury to carry out fully the recommendations of the Gardiner Committee, but those of us in public offices were surprised when we heard that the Treasury had accepted those recommendations at all, because they

seemed such an advance on what we in other offices were getting. I should like to pass on the thanks of all public officials for what was achieved. Unfortunately, the situation with local authorities is not the same as with government departments and I want to illustrate that with some figures. In local government, the R.I.B.A. supports a scale of salaries—the A.P.T. scale. A registered architect should be A.P.T. V, but many local authorities are ignoring this. In fact, a young registered architect might get A.P.T. III or even II. This is lowering the status of the profession and I do not think the Institute can afford to stand aside and watch it happen.

In the L.C.C. they have a different grading system, and it is possible for an architect to join the Council as an architect Grade III, and, when placed on the establishment, to be named a technical assistant. That is a grade which clerks of works can also attain, and it is possible under the L.C.C. grading system for an architect to be instructed to carry out clerk of works duties. In private practice on the whole salaries are lower than in the public offices. Nor do assistants in private practice have the benefits of superannuation and pension.

Mr. Howitt, in his letter, quoted the Charter, but if the Institute is to ensure the promotion and general advancement of civil architecture it must see to the interests of its salaried members. I hope that when this Committee is reconstituted the Council will consider the possibility of more younger public architects joining it. This is in no way a reflection on the Committee. To raise the status of the profession amongst the community the R.I.B.A. must be considerably more forthright in its opinions. It must welcome, and make criticism of, the architecture carried out by our members, and must come to the fore as a leading body and a learned body—but a learned body which the average man and woman in the community can respect. When that is achieved the status of the profession will rise.

**The Chairman:** The points you have raised are continually before the Council and Committees, and naturally the status of the architect is very much bound up with the status of the Institute as a whole. I should like to ask Mr. Howitt, the chairman of the Salaried and Official Architects' Committee, to reply.

**Mr. Leonard C. Howitt [F]:** May I thank Mr. Williams for the understanding way in which he has dealt with the problem?

Dealing first with the question of status, I can assure him that the Committee and the Institute as a whole have only one idea for the status of the architect—no lower than any other profession. But we have to be realistic. People think of doctors as having the powers of life or death, and they do not regard the work of the architect as so important. We know that the position is quite different, of course, and we lose no chance of impressing on all concerned the importance of the architect—with government departments, local authorities and other bodies; we have taken action with them on every possible occasion to put the status of the architect before them and to ensure that he has proper recognition.

The A.P.T. scale was produced by the National Joint Council for Local Authorities and, as far as the architect was concerned, was negotiated by the Institute. We have the Institute to thank for the scales, which are related to various stages of the examination. The National Joint Council would not accept Associateship as a qualifying point. Registration is the qualification; but local authorities are not bound to give A.P.T. V to registered architects. It is subject to there being a vacancy in the establishment. If an assistant applies for a job which is advertised at less than that, even with a different title—such as technical assistant—he commits himself to the advertised salary and to that kind of job, but he is eligible for A.P.T. V when there is a vacancy and he should be considered for it. The R.I.B.A. is only one of the institutes concerned in fixing the scales for professions with the National Joint Council.

When we get above that we get the senior scales, which are now being negotiated by another body. They have had rather a troubled career so far, and it has been difficult to get the employers' side to agree. We work closely with the National Association of Local Government Officers in these matters, and I expect scales will soon be promulgated which will go up to £2,000 a year, and we are doing all we can to see that the architect gets a proper remuneration.

The Committee of which I am chairman covers all kinds of salaried and official architects and there is a wide representation. All the members elected take an enthusiastic part in the work of the committee. The members are doing continuous work. People who say the R.I.B.A. have done nothing since the war compared with the B.M.A. are making a false comparison. I have stated elsewhere the difference



between the two and I think the difference is clear. I can assure Mr. Williams that the Committee are fully alive to the problem of salaried and official architects and that we, and the Institute, are doing all we can to further their interests.

**The Chairman:** Before we continue with the discussion I should like the Honorary Treasurer to make his statement.

**The Honorary Treasurer:** The paragraph upon 'The Finances of the Royal Institute', as published upon page 13 of the Annual Report, has to be framed always [so as to fit into a remaining space between the earlier part of the Report and the Reports of the Architects' Registration Council, etc., which precede the Accounts, Balance Sheets and the Budget for the year. Usually this report is limited to some 200 to 400 words, or less, in the interests of economy in paper and printing. It is not always possible to say all that should be said in a space which is determined in this way, and on this occasion I am glad of the opportunity of giving some additional information, verbally, to enable a clearer view to be obtained of our finances, as they were on 31 December last, and of some of the difficulties which lie ahead, before the discussion continues.

Referring first to the Income and Expenditure Account of Ordinary Funds, it should be noticed on the expenditure side of the account, on page 17, that we have a very much reduced surplus for the year, namely about £850, as compared with £13,304 in the previous year.

In my Report on page 13 of the Annual Report to the Council for the Official Year 1950-51, I gave words of warning as to a probable fall in income from less examination fees in future years, since there were indications of a peak figure having been reached. It was anticipated that such a reduction might take place gradually, and our Budget for last year allowed for this. Instead, there was a sharp decline last year: the actual fees received amounted to £4,549 less than we anticipated. Two other items account for a loss of £59, thus bringing our total gross loss against our budget to £4,608. Fortunately, 'subscriptions' and 'sale of publications' brought in £2,181 more than we anticipated, so the net amount by which our income fell short of expectations is £2,427.

As regards the debtor side of this account, eight accounts show expenditures, amounting to the total sum of approximately £5,162, beyond the budget figures, but against this nine accounts show savings of a total sum of about £2,543, so the net expenditure in excess of the estimates amounts to £2,619. The short-fall in income of £2,427 below the estimate, added to the excess expenditure of £2,619, gives a total difference of £5,046. This figure can be checked by deducting the actual surplus shown in the accounts for 1951, namely £851, from the estimated Budget surplus for that year, namely £5,897, which equals a difference of £5,046, as already mentioned.

The excess expenditure is mainly accounted for by the enormous increases in

the cost of paper and printing. The cost of paper during 1950 was £6,111, during 1951 it was £9,283, and in 1952 we anticipate it will reach £12,000. There were also additional administrative expenses amounting to £1,052 which had to be met.

With reference to our Ordinary Funds Balance Sheet—page 15—it is important to note that our Accountants have made a most desirable alteration in the arrangement of setting out our investments as shown on the assets side of the balance sheet. The actual values of the investments on 31 December 1951 are now brought into the account, in precisely the same way as they have always been shown in the Trust Funds Balance Sheet. The method followed throughout is therefore the same, and it can be more easily followed than hitherto, but care must be taken to allow for this alteration in comparing the past year's Ordinary Funds Balance Sheet with those of former years, in which the amounts carried into the accounts were the original costs of the securities.

Owing to the present state of the stock market, our investments have depreciated in value considerably, and it can be ascertained from the figures quoted in the Balance Sheets that the total depreciation of our investments on 31 December 1951, affecting our Ordinary Funds Balance Sheet, amounted to £7,292 10s. 1d., while those in connection with the Trust Funds Balance Sheet amounted to £12,783 14s. 3d. These figures indicate losses only in so far as we should have lost if we had been obliged to sell the investments on 31 December 1951. But we had not to do that, so there is no reason for the figures given to cause alarm.

It is only some of our investments, such as those in 'The Completion of Premises Fund', which we shall have to realise in the future to meet the expenses to be incurred in completing the building. But your Finance and House Committee are reviewing very carefully all our investments with the help of expert advice. A point of considerable importance has already emerged from our discussions. The bulk of the present holdings on account of 'The Completion of Premises Fund' are stocks with maturity dates at about 1970. They should, therefore, have recovered most of their value by that date, and could be realised without loss to pay for building then. We are, however, under covenant to rebuild in 1960, or as soon afterwards as we can get licences, and your Committee therefore propose to invest all further monies to the credit of this fund in stocks which will mature at dates approximating to 1960, thus providing ultimately a fund which can be realised without loss over the period of years during which rebuilding is likely.

As regards our Budget for this year, your Committee regret that it shows an estimated deficit on the year's working of £4,098, instead of an estimated surplus as in recent years. On the expenditure side of the Budget, most of the items show an increase on last year's Budget figures, but three items are slightly less than last year's

actual expenditures. In our present financial position, retrenchment rather than expansion ought to be the policy of all our chief spending committees, and as your Honorary Treasurer I desire to make a personal appeal to them to underspend rather than overspend the sums allowed for them in our Budget for 1952, so that when our accounts are made up at the end of the year they will show a deficit considerably less than £4,098, which is the estimated figure given.

The Finance and House Committee have already discussed ways and means of providing the money in the event of a deficit actually being incurred, with the least possible expense to the Institute, but of course, if the estimated deficit can be considerably reduced, if not eliminated altogether, it will help our finances for the current year.

**The Chairman:** You will see that Mr. Roberts, like all good treasurers, ended by advising that we should underspend rather than overspend.

**Mr. C. H. Pike [A]:** I want to suggest a possible saving—and when we have a reduced income and a deficit of £4,000 we should consider all possible savings. The *Kalendar* is published yearly. Last year's figure for it was £3,948. If it were published in alternate years we might wipe out the deficit fairly quickly. If any young members feel aggrieved that their names do not appear in the *Kalendar*, once they have been elected, we could have a thin supplementary list, in the interim period, which could be added to the *Kalendar*.

**The Chairman:** Thank you for the suggestion.

**Mr. R. C. Tickell [A]:** I came tonight to try to assure myself that what appears to be a red light in the distance is only spots in front of my eyes. I want to know by what method it is intended to overcome the anticipated deficit of £4,000 in the coming year?

**The Honorary Treasurer:** That will have to be handled, and is being handled, by the Finance Committee. Any suggestions made will have to be referred to it. Committees are loath to cut their activities, which are framed to meet the requirements of the profession as a whole, and it is a little difficult for me to anticipate what the Finance and House Committee will decide, with the numerous points which will come before them for consideration, but they have already submitted to the Board of Architectural Education the question of the usefulness of the Rome scholarship, in respect of which we pay a grant of £750 a year. The Board have at present decided that that expenditure is well worth while, but the Finance Committee have resolved to ask them, before the next Budget is prepared, in fact well in advance of it, for some details of the scheme in order to pursue it further. What advantage are we getting out of it? Are we getting our money's worth? Would it be possible and reasonable to make a grant every other year? and things of that sort.

That matter is still being pursued, and there are similar items. I am rather doubt-

ful about the expenditure on our exhibitions. It is possible that the Finance Committee will ask the Public Relations Committee for some information about the attendances at those exhibitions. Are they getting to the general public or is it mainly the members of the Institute who attend them? If the latter, can we spend a little less in that direction? There are all sorts of difficult questions which can be raised in this way, and in the interests of the finances of the Institute we shall be justified in raising them through the proper channels and at the proper time in order that they may be fully explored. I hope that answers the question.

**Mr. Tickell:** It does, but may I ask a supplementary question? If your prognostication turns out to be correct, what will the Institute do then about the deficit?

**The Chairman:** We must do everything we can to wipe out the deficit without depreciating the activities of the Institute. We will make our best endeavour and I think you will see something by the annual general meeting next year. Mr. Roberts is surveying the whole position very carefully indeed.

**The Honorary Treasurer:** May I add this further detail? I have spoken about the enormous expenditure in printing and paper, and our *JOURNAL* and *Kalendar*. That has been discussed, and while we are not prepared to lower the excellent standard of the *JOURNAL*, we feel that there are ways of finding some little savings in connection with those activities. Those are being explored.

**Miss S. M. Ward [A]:** May I suggest one saving? Where a married woman and her husband are both members of the Institute, you need not send her a copy of the *JOURNAL*.

**The Chairman:** It would help considerably.

**Miss Ward:** I think you should publish an announcement.

**The Chairman:** There could be a notice in the *JOURNAL* that anyone receiving a copy of the *JOURNAL* which is found to be redundant should notify the Secretary accordingly. I note that Mr. Bird, the Editor, indicates his agreement.

**Mr. J. Taylor [A]:** I want to ask a question about the Board of Architectural Education. There was no mention in the Report of the Board of Architectural Education of the decision taken earlier that students should have to wait a year after passing the examination before they could be admitted to the Institute. Are we to attach any particular significance to that omission?

**Mr. Anthony Chitty [F]** (Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education): That is not quite accurate. There is a section on this matter, on page 6, referring to the whole question of the impact of the new regulations on the schools and on post-graduate training, and on those getting practical experience.

**Mr. T. M. Williams:** This is a point I was going to raise. I believe the act of the Board was to postpone by one year

membership of the Institute—to postpone the professional examination to one year after finishing one's full-time school course. This decision has caused a considerable amount of controversy. There is no controversy about whether the decision taken was the right one, or whether the Board had the right to make it. The controversy concerns the hardship caused among sections of students. Some of us feel this hardship to be unnecessary, and we know there is a precedent which the Institute could have followed. At the time of the incorporation of the second Charter, when it was decided on the creation of the Associate membership and the Fellowship, it was decided that five years should elapse; and, after five years, before becoming an Associate or Fellow it would be necessary to take an examination. That precedent, it seems to me, should have been followed, and the students given five years before the new action came into operation.

**Mr. Chitty:** I have said on many occasions, and I should like to repeat publicly, that not only the Board, but the final authority in this matter—the Council—have the utmost sympathy with any students who have found the new regulations to be a hardship. I would not maintain that there is no hardship; any change of regulations of this kind must affect some people differently from others, because of the war and of the fact that they start their courses on different dates.

I would remind both speakers of the regulation about 12 months' practical experience which existed before the war. That regulation was not the same as the present one. It was abandoned during the war to give the greatest flexibility so that people who were students at that time could get jobs quickly with the qualification A.R.I.B.A. After the war we suffered, as everyone in this extremely difficult period, when the large groups of students were greatly varied in their conditions. A number of difficulties arose in getting jobs and keeping jobs and even in standards of training. You will remember that five years ago, in 1947, the Council were emphatic in their desire to reinstate some form of practical experience, which might not only benefit the students themselves but to some extent would protect the public in not letting people into the profession without sufficient practical training.

There was also the Anglo-American Working Party, you will remember, who brought back some doubtless useful information about how they do things in other places, and they also felt that what they had seen in America—the three years' practical experience qualification before the letters could be placed after the student's name—had a bearing on this problem. It was in consequence of all these considerations that the 12 months' practical experience was introduced. Many members of the Council thought at the time that it should be 24 months.

I would remind you that these regulations were introduced through the Board of Architectural Education, which is the machinery for working out examinations

and conditions. The principal representatives on the Board are the heads of the recognised schools, plus a number of other people who are interested in the problem, and in 1947 and 1948 the heads were fully consulted over this—and no one foresaw what type of difficulty would arise. It was not until the students in the schools came to the end of their courses and began to realise the impact which the extra 12 months would have that the talk of hardship began. We then tried to do our level best to see whether machinery could be set up to consider these cases of alleged hardship. I had about 50 letters from students, we went into the matter in great detail, and some concessions were made, as you know. There was a professional practice examination provided so that people could qualify a little earlier—if they took it before December 1950, before the new regulations came in. After that date, the number of people affected by possible hardship would obviously be reduced each year. Following that examination the numbers would grow smaller, although I agree that that did not affect the hardship question in any way. It simply reduced the actual weight of numbers. The Council threshed the matter out on two occasions—February 1950 and February this year—and it was agreed that although it was possible to think about setting up a tribunal, there would be no guarantee of fairness being achieved through a tribunal.

Many facts came to light in considering the problem. War service was one of them. What is war service? The Ministry of Labour has laid down a definition, but it is not foolproof. Are you going to consider under the war service category people who went down the mines—or who wanted to be in the services but were not permitted to be? What of people who did not want to be in the fighting services and who went elsewhere, such as conscientious objectors? All this gave rise to grave doubts in the minds of the people who discussed this as to whether a fair solution could be found at all in the end. It became apparent to me recently—but I assumed the Chair only recently, and it became apparent earlier to my predecessors—that the setting up of a tribunal and the alleviation of these conditions, letting the students through, would virtually mean the cancellation of the regulations for another two years. That would have been directly contrary to the decision of the Council, taken on three separate occasions.

**Mr. J. A. Spon [A]:** We do not doubt Mr. Chitty's sincerity in the explanation he has offered, but it seems to me that what has confused the issue is this particularising in minute degree. There is a simple moral issue involved—should the students have been given five years' warning? Should they have had the warning for the full length of their course, or should they not? The Board cannot get away from it. The feeling of the moral issue involved is very strong in the profession. The simple answer, which should have been given by the Council, in my opinion, was to leave this

decision for one year. The original discussions and the warning took place in 1948. Had this issue been postponed for one year, everybody might have been given the opportunity to take his Final and qualify in the usual way.

**Mr. Hubert Lidbetter [F]:** If a student has thoroughly made up his mind to embark on an architectural career, will one more year deter him? I think it is very doubtful, if he has in fact really made up his mind to it.

**Mr. Spon:** That is not the point. He is entering the profession at a very difficult time. He has been held from getting a better salary. He is not being given an opportunity to practise. I am not saying that he would mind waiting a year if the opportunities are going to be there in a year—but they are not.

**Mr. Williams:** The point is that the students were not warned, when they entered the profession, that this would happen. By the arbitrary decision of the Council, if you came into the profession in one year you can pass straight through and qualify as a member of the Institute; but if you came into it a year later, you have not those facilities. If the Board had given five years' warning from 1948 I think there would have been no complaints from students about it.

**The Chairman:** I can assure you that the Council have given great thought to this, and it has caused them great worry. We have done the very best we could in the matter. It would have been years before we could have made the alteration so as to satisfy everyone. Mr. Lidbetter said something which is worthy of consideration: if you entered some other professions you would find that at least two years are required. I think anyone who has at heart the desire to become a first class architect will manage to take the additional 12 months' practical experience in his stride and feel all the better architect for it.

**Mr. G. F. Whitby, M.B.E. [4]:** In previous annual meetings it has been the custom for the President to ask each speaker to precede his remarks with his name. I want to ask the Council, when they make their Report, to disclose their own composition. I think it is proper that we should know that from the Report and not have to refer to bulky documents. Incidentally, may I suggest that the Finance and House Committee should do likewise? They used to do so in the past, and they also used to state the number of attendances which each member had made out of the possible attendances.

Another reason which prompts the suggestions arises from the complaints—those raised tonight—about the Board of Architectural Education; and this is a grossly disproportionate creature. For instance, I think there is one official architect. The annual publication of its make-up would undoubtedly make more members, and perhaps even the Council itself, aware of its incongruities and dangerous potentialities. I certainly recommend to the

Council that the constitution of the Board should be reconsidered. With regard to the activities of the Science Committee, I notice that it found only two things to mention in the report—one being fire risks in roofing material and the other the possible adverse effect of modern detergents on sewage disposal. Trying to stem the tide, probably!

Turning to the accounts, it is heartening to see that the investments are now valued at their proper value: all investments, that is, bar one—the leasehold of this building, which is still valued at £102,000, which was its purchase price. If there is a reason for valuing the investments at their present price, there is a reason for doing so with the leasehold.

The excess of expenditure over income deserves more serious thought than has been given to it. The suggested economies are, frankly, footling. We have fallen from a surplus, last year, of £13,000, to a surplus of £800. We are perhaps going into a deficit next year of £4,000. The present trend is that the deficit will be even greater the year after that. This extra year from the Board of Architectural Education means that all architects will be Associates or Fellows one year less in their lives and, assuming 30 years as a man's membership of the Institute, that means something like three per cent less in our annual contributions. Subscriptions form a large part of our income. In the past year it was some £67,000. Sales and publications are £6,000. That is our real income, I submit. There is, too, the interest on life membership.

The balance sheet gives an item of £25,000 by examination and other fees. That should never be considered as part of our income. Every man who wants to become an architect must travel this one road—passing, or being exempted from, the final examination of the Institute. Our examination costs and prizes are £7,000, yet we collect £25,000. We make a profit on the examinations of some £18,000 which the would-be architect has to provide. It is just highway robbery, and we should never consider that sum as part of our income. I know the Board of Architectural Education and administration costs are included in the item 'administration' but I am certain they do not amount to that figure. I strongly recommend to the Council that they do their best to bring our finances into good and honest shape so that the income from subscriptions and contributions and the sale of publications does cover expenditure. The cost of administration has risen by some 60 per cent in the last five years. In 1947 it was £26,000, and this year £43,000. The cost of the JOURNAL, the LIBRARY and the BULLETIN have risen sharply—and these are very large increases. If we are to get our finances in a healthy state they must be reduced considerably, and it seems to me that subscriptions will have to be increased. May I advise all members to write to the Secretary to ask the cost of commuting their membership? The new Associates will get a life membership for £56. Subscriptions will go up—that is bound to come; so you can

see how much you will pay at £4 4s. a year every year—and more than that, as it will be soon.

**Mr. R. N. Wakelin [F]** (Chairman of Science Committee): I do not know whether Mr. Whitby was being facetious or whether he thought our report was rather thin.

**Mr. Whitby:** If science is of the paramount importance which is claimed, it seems strange that the Committee should find only two items worth mentioning.

**Mr. Wakelin:** The Committee have done a great deal more work than is disclosed. We had nine meetings during the year—and this Report was prepared at the end of January. The work of the Committee since February 1952 has included London Building Acts revisions to constructional bye-laws for comment, model building bye-laws for comment, consumption of paints and distempers, glossary of terms for stones in building, paint colour ranges, exfoliated vermiculite aggregate, standardisation of dimensions for wood and steel sashes, programme of study. That is in the last four meetings.

**Mr. Leonard C. Howitt:** On the question of the deficit, there is a footnote, 'Exclusive of entrance fees, tenants' rents and interest on Completion of Premises Fund Investments.' I imagine that would be a considerable offset.

**The Chairman:** As our accountant is here, perhaps he could reply.

**Mr. Nicholson:** The Budget is not actually my responsibility. In 1951 the entrance fees, etc., amounted to something like £10,000.

**Mr. Howitt:** In that case there would be a surplus of £6,000.

**Mr. Whitby:** We must put something in the Building Fund.

**The Honorary Treasurer:** On two former occasions Mr. Whitby has been kind enough to give me notice of the questions he intended to ask, which has made it easier for me to reply. I listened carefully to what he said, however. I am sorry if I did not mention that the £4,000 did not take into account certain money. There is a Resolution by which certain monies are paid direct into the Building Fund and are, of course, an asset. The Finance Committee have taken that aspect into consideration and have asked the Executive Committee—and this has been agreed by the Council—that for the period of one year certain portions of these monies shall be paid into a suspense fund. In case of necessity the Finance Committee may draw on that money to meet such deficit as they cannot avoid and thus take advantage of money we have actually coming into the fund and avoid having to pay any bank rates on loans.

**Mr. Whitby:** I think that is most regrettable. We have a future liability to rebuild 68 Portland Place. When the time comes for us to build—and it looks as though we shall not have an excuse not to—we shall need the money; and by failing to put the money into the Building Fund we shall only



be making our future difficulties even greater.

**The Chairman:** I think we are bordering on the technicalities which always accompany balance sheets. Personally, I do not know the details which we see Mr. Whitby knows, but we have an excellent Honorary Treasurer in Mr. Roberts and excellent advisers. It has been possible, through their very good advice in the past, to acquire this building, which is now a great asset. I should hate anyone to go away with a suspicion in his mind, following what Mr. Whitby has said, that things are not entirely all right. I can assure you that things are as they should be.

**Mr. D. M. Browne [4]:** May I revert to the question of salaried and official architects? As a salaried architect in a junior capacity I feel that this is the most important of all R.I.B.A. committees to one's professional status. It is therefore a matter of considerable regret that the constitution of the Committee at the moment should include but few people who have recently qualified and are employed as salaried architects. I hope that when the Committee is re-formed for next year's session the preponderance of young, less qualified members will be fully reflected in its membership. One way might be to co-opt nominations from other bodies and other associations representing various employees.

I regret that the Science Board, which did such excellent work since the war, and which held such excellent meetings on scientific subjects, has ceased to exist. It may be that the integration will lead to improvement in the services, but as an ordinary member I feel I have lost something. I hope the Council will organise at least as many interesting scientific meetings as was done by the Board, for this is an important aspect of our work.

**The Chairman:** I think you will find that the meetings go on just the same as under the Science Board. On the other point—this is extremely difficult, for all institutes must have committees which function, and the greater the number of members of a committee, the more unwieldy it is. One has to make a choice and try to get everyone represented. These committees do the work of the Institute and they must be live and be able to act quickly.

**Mr. Leonard C. Howitt:** Like other committees, this Committee must comply with the Standing Orders of the Institute—and one-fifth of its membership must consist of members of less than 10 years' standing. We have to bear in mind those in private, as well as Government offices, and one difficulty is ascertaining the wishes of salaried and assistant architects in private offices, who are not organised in the way that the local authority staffs are organised. We are always ready to consider complaints or to give advice. We advise members on what we consider to be a suitable salary for a post, and advise employers and departments similarly.

**Mr. Tickell:** When I spoke about seeing a red light, Mr. Whitby had not suggested

that subscriptions should be increased. Whereas the Council will not feel themselves bound by Mr. Whitby, no doubt the thought lurks at the back of their minds; and without the most drastic economies, large and small, no doubt that will be the order of the day. I shall oppose it most strongly, and I want to put forward a suggestion to the Honorary Treasurer and the Finance and House Committee. There are certain things for which I find little justification in present circumstances. Architectural Association Lantern Slide Collection—£100; let them support their own. Charity begins at home. Annual conference—£466. Let it be self-supporting. What is £314 for receptions? That may be inevitable, of course. We all agree that the JOURNAL is indispensable, but could we explore the possibility of printing advertisements, and those things which no one wants to keep, on a cheaper paper? This is very good paper, and some of the things we do not want to keep for reference.

Finally, two items call for attention—administration, £43,000, and Library £924. For a learned body we are in a peculiar situation if we cannot pay one per cent of our total subscriptions for new books in the Library—for it is to be cut down next year—but pay over 40 per cent for administration. Mr. Whitby said administration had increased from £26,000 to £43,000. We are being over-administered, and I should like an assurance from the Honorary Treasurer that there will be the strictest scrutiny in an effort to reduce that large sum by a considerable amount before next year's budget.

**Miss S. M. Ward:** The Treasurer suggested we might cut down the Rome scholarship. I hope not. I urge him not to cut down on education and education grants; that would be a very false move, particularly with rising costs. Scholarships to recognised schools are most necessary. Whatever economies he makes, I urge him not to cut down on education or exhibitions. I am

sure the R.I.B.A. does not spend too much on exhibitions. A lot of members go and enjoy them very much, and I do not think there is anything to be saved on them.

**Mr. Howard Kelly [F]:** There has been talk of economising on administration. I hope it does not start with an attempt to reduce the salaries of the administrative staff. We should deplore that.

**Mr. Whitby:** I made no suggestion that our staff salaries should be reduced.

**The Chairman:** We must watch everything we can on economy, but we must remember that, through the Committees and the Council, the R.I.B.A. has many questions to deal with and it has to meet other institutions and Government bodies; and it is essential that the administration should be such that that can be done in a satisfactory manner. Every economy which the Honorary Treasurer can make will be made, I assure you, but I think one of the last cuts to be made would be in education. The life of this Institute is bound up with the provision of a first class architectural education under the guidance of its Board, an education which at the moment is one of the finest in the world.

We have ventilated many points, and I will now ask you to vote on the resolution. *The resolution was carried.*

**The Chairman:** I beg to move that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. Charles Sykes [F] and Mr. Robert O. Foster [F] for their services as honorary auditors.

**Mr. C. J. Epril [F]:** I beg to second.

*The motion was carried with acclamation.*

**The Chairman:** Mr. Robert O. Foster [F] and Mr. E. D. Lyons [4] are both eligible and willing to be nominated as honorary auditors for the current year and, if it is your pleasure, I beg to move that they be so nominated.

*The motion was carried.*

**The Chairman:** That concludes the business of the meeting.

## Nominations for the 1952 Council

In accordance with a decision of the Council candidates nominated for election have been asked to give the following brief particulars for the information of members:—

(A) Address; (B) Date of birth; (C) Degrees, affixes, prizes, publications and distinctions; (D) Type of experience, e.g. official or private practice; (E) Type of practice, e.g. churches, schools, housing, industrial, etc.; (F) Previous service on R.I.B.A. Council and Committees, the Architectural Association or an Allied Society; (G) Military or any other form of national service.

The following candidates have been nominated:

### AS MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

**Abercrombie:** Professor Sir Leslie Patrick. Nominated by D. L. Bridgwater, Sir Hugh Casson, R. E. Enthoven, P. G. Freeman, *Fellows*; The Hon. Lionel Brett, R. H. Matthew, Peter Shephard, *Associates*. (A) Red House, Aston Tirrold, Berkshire; (B) 6 June 1879; (C) M.A. (L'pool), Hon.D.Lit. (Lond.), Hon.L.L.D. (Melbourne), F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., Royal Gold Medal 1946; (D) Town and Regional Planning;

(E) Consultant for Town, Regional, Housing, etc.; Planning and Buildings; (F) Served on the R.I.B.A. Council, Vice-President, 1937-39; (G) —.

**Aslin:** Charles Herbert. Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) County Hall, Hertford; (B) 15 December 1893; (C) C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; (D) Private Practice and Official—Local Government experience since 1919; (E) Every type of Municipal Building: Education, Housing, Police, Hospitals, Offices, Markets, Town Planning; (F) Vice-President, 1948-50; Member of R.I.B.A. Council 1945 to date; Member of Official Architects' Committee from its inception; Past-Chairman of Salaried and Official Architects' Committee, as representative on R.I.B.A. Council for three years; Past-President, Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Architectural Society, (1941-43); former Member of A.R.C.U.K.; (G) Army, 1914-19; Civil Defence, 1939-45.

**Bailey:** Arthur. Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 12 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1; (B) 24 June 1903; (C) O.B.E.,

F.R.I.B.A.; (D) Private Practice; (E) Churches, Bridges, Housing, Commercial, and General Practice; (F) R.I.B.A.: Practice Committee (Chairman), Joint Committee of Architects and Quantity Surveyors, Manpower Committee; A.R.C.U.K.: Past Member of Council, Finance Committee (Vice-Chairman), Admission Committee; (G) 1940-44, Ministry of Labour and National Service.

**Bradbury: Ronald.** Nominated by H. Banister, Professor Lionel B. Budden, Gilbert Fraser, M. G. Gilling, F. J. M. Ormrod, F. C. Saxon, Gordon Stephenson, *Fellows*; A. Young, *Licentiate*. (A) Architectural and Housing Department, Blackburn Chambers, Dale Street, Liverpool; (B) 5 January 1908; (C) B.A. (Arch.), M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., Rome Finalist 1929, Commonwealth Fellow, Columbia University, New York, 1931-34, Athens Bursar 1939, Festival Award 1951, Author of numerous articles in Technical Press; (D) Senior Lecturer, Durham University, Private Practice, now Official Architect; (E) Wide General Experience: Housing, Schools and other Public Authority work; (F) Member of Council, Liverpool Architectural Society; Past Member of Council, Northern Architectural Association; Glasgow Institute of Architects; (G) With Ministry of Labour and National Service during war years. (In charge of Building Training Scheme.)

**Cart de Lafontaine: Lieut.-Col. Henry Philip L.** Nominated by Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie, A. F. B. Anderson, S. G. Beaufoy, R. E. Enthoven, Dr. Charles Holden, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, *Fellows*; R. W. Hurst, *Associate*. (A) 3 Lisson Grove, N.W.1; (B) 30 March 1884; (C) O.B.E., T.D., F.R.I.B.A., P.P.T.P.I., Chevalier Légion d'Honneur, Hon. Corr. Member American Institute of Architects, Hon. Corr. Member Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement (France), Hon. Corr. Member, Sociedad de Arquitectos del Uruguay; (D) Chief Inspector of Works, Imperial War Graves Commission, 1919-21; Town Planning Consultant, Southampton, 1928-34; Private Practice; (E) Commercial, Schools, Domestic, Town Planning; (F) Member of R.I.B.A. Council, 1926-34; Competitions Committee; British Section I.U.A.; General Secretary, Franco-British Union of Architects; Past-President, Town Planning Institute; (G) 1914-17, 4th C.O.L. Bn. London Regt. (R.F.); 1918-19, Asst. Director, D.G.R. & E. General Headquarters Staff, France; 1941-45, Civil Defence; Mentioned in Despatches, 1919.

**Cox: George Bernard.** Nominated by Cecil E. M. Fillmore, Frank J. Osborne, S. T. Walker, *Fellows*; A. B. Chatwin, Duncan Kaye, C. Stanbury Madeley, John L. Osborne, *Associates*. (A) 49 Frederick Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15; (B) 31 July 1886; (C) F.R.I.B.A.; (D) Private Practice; (E) Schools, Churches, Industrial Works, Hospitals, Institutions, Child Welfare, etc.; (F) R.I.B.A. Council, 1950-52; President, Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association; R.I.B.A. Professional Conduct Committee; Legislation Sub-Committee, 1951-52; (G) Artists Rifles, 1914-15; East Yorks Regiment, 1915-16; Royal Engineers, 1916-20, 1939-44.

**Crabtree: William.** Nominated by L. Berger, A. E. Carter, P. E. Clifton, R. J. Coles, A. C. Dewey, G. E. Roberts, J. Smith, J. W. Warner, F. Winward, *Associates*. (A) 8 Robert Adam Street, W.1; (B) 20 February 1905; (C) Dipl.Arch. (L'pool), F.R.I.B.A.,

Tite Prizeman 1929, R.I.B.A. Distinction in Town Planning; (D) Private Practice; (E) Shops, Schools, Housing, Industrial; (F) Art Standing Committee, 1938-39; (G) Royal Artillery, 1939-45.

**Cross: Kenneth Mervyn Baskerville.** Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 45-46 New Bond Street, W.1; (B) 8 December 1890; (C) M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.I.B.A., Author of *Modern Public Baths* (pub. Amateur Swimming Association), *Practice Notes for Architectural Draughtsmen*, Articles in Professional Press; (D) Private Practice; (E) Municipal, Industrial and Domestic; (F) R.I.B.A. Council, 1937-38 and 1950-52; Chairman, Board of Architectural Education, 1950-52; Chairman, Competitions Committee, 1937-49; Member of Practice and other Committees; (G) —.

**Dempster: John Austin.** Nominated by Robert Cawkwell, J. H. Forshaw, C. G. Kemp, Norval R. Paxton, Colin Rowntree, Hugh Smith, *Fellows*; S. Elden Minns, *Licentiate*. (A) Chief Architect, N.E. Division, National Coal Board, Denaby Main, Doncaster; (B) 14 August 1892; (C) F.R.I.B.A.; (D) Official; (E) Industrial; (F) Member of Salaried and Official Architects' Committee since 1944; (G) Served with Gordon Highlanders, September 1914; Commissioned with the Northumberland Fusiliers; Second in Command of Company of Surrey Home Guard during 1940-45.

**Denman: John Leopold.** Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 27 Queen's Road, Brighton 1, Sussex; (B) 15 November 1882; (C) F.R.I.B.A., Dist.T.P., F.S.A., J.P.; (D) Private Practice; (E) General: Churches, Schools, Housing; (F) Vice-President, Honorary Treasurer 1949-50, Member of the Council; (G) Served with the R.E.s. during the first war.

**Dunham: Peter Browning.** Nominated by B. C. Deacon, *Fellow*; I. E. Morris, *Associate*; P. G. Copson, S. Vincent Goodman, F. C. Levitt, J. T. Neville, F. C. J. Smith, *Licentiate*. (A) Millfield Farm, Caddington; (B) 9 October 1911; (C) Dipl.Arch. (U.C.L.), F.R.I.B.A., R.I.B.A. Donaldson Medal 1932, M.O.H. Housing Medals for Eastern and Southern Regions 1950, F.O.B. Award for Architecture and Town Planning 1951, 3rd Premium Pimlico Housing Competition 1946, 2nd Premium Worcester School Competition 1949; (D) Private Practice since 1934; (E) Hospitals, Housing, Schools, Industrial, Churches; (F) President, Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire Association of Architects; Member of R.I.B.A. Council, 1951-52; Practice Committee, 1951-52; (G) 1940-45, Service in Royal Engineers, finishing as Major in Armoured Assault Regiment, R.E.

**Edwards: Professor Wilfrid Bythell.** Nominated by J. H. Napper, *Fellow*; Harold Bruce Allsopp, C. C. Spence, W. Taylor, R. Turley, W. H. Williamson, H. S. Wood, *Associates*. (A) 52 Eldon Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; (B) 3 February 1898; (C) B.Arch. (L'pool), M.A. (Manchester), F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., R.I.B.A. Diploma in T.P., R.I.B.A. Athens Bursar 1934, R.I.B.A. Architecture Bronze Medal for Northumberland, Durham and Cumberland 1948; (D) Teaching and Private Practice, Reader in the University of Manchester, Professor in the University of Durham; (E) University Building, Churches, Schools, Industrial, Public Buildings and Housing; (F) Member of Board of Architectural Education; Member of Schools Committee; Served on Competitions Committee, Visiting Board, and as an officer of

the Board, *Ad Hoc* Committee on Architectural Education; Served on juries for Tite, Soane, Victory and Measured Drawings; Member of Council and Vice-President of the Northern Architectural Association; (G) 1914-18, Commissioned in R.W.F.; 1939-45, University S.T.C. and Home Guard.

**Fisk: Walter William.** Nominated by David Jenkin, *Fellow*; D. Dewar-Mills, Peter Goodridge, Raymond Harington, Peter Inglis, John Reid, Maurice Russell, *Associates*. (A) 24 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2; (B) 12 December 1910; (C) A.A. Dipl., F.R.I.B.A., R.I.B.A. Henry Jarvis Student at A.A. 1932, A.A. Henry Florence Student 1933; (D) Private Practice; (E) Housing, Industrial and Public Buildings; (F) R.I.B.A. Examiner in Design; (G) Royal Engineers, 1942-45.

**Gardner-Medwin: Robert Joseph.** Nominated by J. H. Napper, *Fellow*; Harold Bruce Allsopp, Charles C. Spence, William Taylor, R. Turley, H. Wharfe, H. S. Wood, *Associates*. (A) 1 Gilmour Road, Edinburgh 9; (B) 10 April 1907; (C) B.Arch., Dip.C.D. (L'pool), F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.; Roscoe Professor-Elect, Liverpool University; Commonwealth Fellow, Harvard University (U.S.A.); Author of *Design of Nursery and Elementary Schools* and various articles in Journals; (D) Early Private Practice and Teaching; Adviser to Colonial Development and Welfare, B.W.I.; Chief Architect, Department of Health for Scotland (recently a Member of the United Nations Mission on Housing and Planning Experts to India, Pakistan and Malaya) (E) Housing, Town Planning, Schools, Health Centres, etc.; (F) Town and Country Planning and Housing Committee; Council of Edinburgh Architectural Association; (G) Major, R.E. (War-time Service, 1940-45).

**Gibberd: Frederick.** Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 8 Percy Street, W.1; (B) 7 January 1908; (C) F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., Member of Royal Fine Art Commission, the Society of Industrial Artists, and of the Central Housing Advisory Committee; (D) Private Practice and part-time official as Architect Planner to the Harlow Development Corporation; (E) General; (F) Vice-President, 1950-51; Past Member of Council and Executive Committee, etc.; (G) Unfit for Military Service.

**Gregson: Sydney.** Nominated by A. J. Cornelius, Vyvyan Salisbury, Reginald F. Wheatly, *Fellows*; Henry G. Blizzard, J. H. Crowther, H. Dootson, O. F. Linford, Frederick Napp, H. J. W. Stirling, John Taylor, S. W. Warn, R. E. West, N. Wheatley, *Associates*. (A) County Hall, Truro; (B) 28 September 1902; (C) F.R.I.B.A.; (D) Official: as County Architect for Cornwall, and previously for Isle of Wight; (E) Churches, Building Society premises, Schools, Police Buildings, Hospitals, Health Centres and Clinics; (F) Chairman, Isle of Wight Branch, Hants and Isle of Wight Architectural Association; First Chairman, Truro Branch, Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society, 1950-51; (G) —.

**Hill: George Noel.** Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) County Hall, Preston, Lancashire; (B) 27 November 1893; (C) F.R.I.B.A., R.I.B.A. Dist. T.P., M.T.P.I.; (D) Early experience in Private Practice offices; since 1926 in Official Practice; 1932-45, City Architect, Manchester; 1945 to date County Architect, Lancashire; (E) Since 1926 all types of Local Government Buildings; (F) R.I.B.A. Council, 1938-44;

Official Architects' Committee, 1939-47; Manchester Society of Architects Council, 1933-39 and from 1941-45; Vice-President, Manchester Society of Architects, 1938-40 and 1941-43; President, Preston, Blackburn and District Society of Architects, 1951-52; (G) 1914-18, The King's (Liverpool) Regiment; 1939-45, Civil Defence Service, Manchester.

**Howard: William Frederick.** Nominated by Alexander Gray, Allan Johnson, T. A. Lodge, N. E. Seton Morris, A. Llewellyn Smith, A. B. Waters, *Fellows*; Frederick Burn, *Associate*. (A) 110 Old Brompton Road, S.W.7; (B) 9 March 1906; (C) F.R.I.B.A., Gold and Silver Medallist, Royal Academy Schools; Winning Competition Designs for Hospitals, Schools, Housing, Municipal Buildings; (D) Private Practice; (E) General: Housing, Hospitals, Schools, Municipal Buildings, etc.; (F) —; (G) 1940-41 Royal Engineers, 1943-46 Ministry of Supply.

**Howitt: Leonard Cecil.** Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) City Architect, Town Hall, Manchester 2; (B) 23 November 1896; (C) B.Arch. (L'pool), Dip.T.P. (Manchester), F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.; (D) Official Architecture 22 years, Private Practice 11 years; (E) Official: All types of Local Government Buildings, Schools and Housing, Maintenance of Buildings, Administration of Building Bye-laws, Town Planning; Private: Banks, Commercial Buildings, Industrial Buildings, etc.; (F) Member of R.I.B.A. Council, 1947-52; Chairman of Salaried and Official Architects' Committee; Member of Committee on Present and Future of Private Architectural Practice and of Sub-Committee to implement recommendations of that Committee; Member of *Ad Hoc* Committee on Architectural Education; President of City and Borough Architects' Society; Fellow of Manchester Society of Architects and Member of Council; Fellow of Liverpool Architectural Society, and ex-Member of its Council and various Committees; (G) Army: 1915-20, Captain and Adjutant; Army: 1942-45, Major, War Office Staff.

**Howitt: Thomas Cecil.** Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) St. Andrews House, Nottingham; (B) 6 June 1889; (C) O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., Bronze Medallist, Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Area, 1933 and 1936; (D) Private; (E) Civic, Industrial and Housing; (F) Council for the past 25 years; Past Vice-President, R.I.B.A.; Past-Chairman, Practice Committee, for five years; (G) Temporary Lieut.-Col., Leicester Regiment; D.S.O., Légion d'Honneur; Deputy Commissioner, War Damage Act.

**Jackson: Herbert.** Nominated by Cecil E. M. Fillmore, Frank J. Osborne, S. T. Walker, *Fellows*; A. B. Chatwin, Duncan Kaye, C. Stanbury Madeley, John L. Osborne, *Associates*. (A) 65 New Street, Birmingham; (B) 1909; (C) F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., R.I.B.A. Recognised Schools Bronze Medallist, Henry Saxon Snell Prizeman, Joint-Author of *West Midlands, North Staffordshire, and South Wales Places*; (D) Private Practice; (E) Civic, Educational, Industrial and Domestic, Town and Regional Planning; (F) R.I.B.A. Practice Committee, Public Relations and Town Planning Committees; Formerly Hon. Secretary and Vice-President of Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association; (G) —.

**Jury: Archibald George.** Nominated by Leonard Auton, Norman Best, George Henry Fletcher, Walter Greenacre, Philip Roy Middleton, Derek Pringle, John

Williams, *Associates*. (A) 20 Trongate, Glasgow C.1; (B) 23 June 1907; (C) F.R.I.B.A.; (D) After pupilage in Private Practice, entered Local Government Service in 1928; held Official Architectural Appointments at Middlesbrough, Gravesend, Taunton, Liverpool and Glasgow; was Director of Housing, Glasgow, from 1949, and appointed Glasgow's first City Architect and Planning Officer in February 1951; (E) see under (D); (F) Chairman, Scottish County, City and Burgh Architects' Joint Association; (G) Military Service, 1940-45; Corps of Royal Engineers; served in Western Desert Force, 8th Army, and on the Staff of the School of Military Engineering; Major, R.E.

**Knapp-Fisher: Arthur Bedford.** Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 21 Russell Square, W.C.1; (B) 15 March 1888; (C) F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., Hon. A.R.C.A.; (D) Private Practice; (E) Schools, Churches, Housing, Hospitals, etc.; (F) Chairman, Board of Architectural Education, 1946-48; Vice-President, R.I.B.A., 1948-50; served on various R.I.B.A. Committees; President, Architectural Association, 1931-33; (G) Served in both wars. As D.C.R.E., 1939-43.

**Leathart: Julian.** Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 49 Welbeck Street, W.1; (B) 9 July 1891; (C) F.R.I.B.A.; *Style in Architecture*, Discussion series of books published by Nelson's, and architectural criticisms in Technical Press; (D) Private Practice for 34 years; (E) Schools, Cinemas, Barrack Buildings, Work for Admiralty, and Factories, Police Stations and Policemen's Flats; (F) Competitions Committee (Chairman); Committee on School Design and Construction; 12 years on A.A. Council (2 years as Vice-President); (G) 1915-19, 3rd Hussars and R.E.'s; Home Guard during 1940-45.

**Loweth: Sidney Harold.** Nominated by Alfred C. Bosson, Cecil Burns, Frederick R. Hiorns, Sir Lancelot Keay, A. B. Knapp-Fisher, Howard V. Lobb, Professor A. E. Richardson, *Fellows*; (A) County Architect, Springfield, Maidstone, Kent; (B) 10 October 1893; (C) F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; Silver Medallist and Prizewinner in Design, Royal Academy Schools, London; Honorary Corresponding Member of the Institute of Architects of Brazil; Member of the Franco-British Union of Architects; numerous articles in British and foreign journals, also papers on architecture generally; (D) County Architect, Kent County Council; previously Deputy County Architect and Architect to the Kent Education Committee; Private Practice in Westminster and Surrey; (E) Every form of Local Government Building; (F) Official Architects', Salaried Members', Unification and Science Standing Committees; Representative on British Standards Committees; Past Vice-President of South-Eastern Society of Architects; Chairman of Tunbridge Wells Chapter, also the Maidstone Group, and Chairman of the S.E.S.A. Education Committee; Member of the Executive of the County Architects' Society; (G) Served in the R.E.'s in the first World War, and as Deputy Controller, Civil Defence, in the last war.

**McMorran: Donald Hanks.** Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 14 North Audley Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1; (B) 3 May 1904; (C) F.R.I.B.A., Pugin Student, 1925; London Architecture Bronze Medal, 1946; (D) Private Practice; (E) Public Buildings, Police Buildings, Schools, Local Authority Housing and Domestic

Work; (F) Hon. Secretary, Competitions Committee, 1947-51; Joint Hon. Secretary, Practice Committee, 1947-51; Member of *Ad Hoc* Committee for Working Party on Building Industry, 1948-49; Member of Visiting Board, Board of Architectural Education, 1951; Hon. Secretary, Board of Architectural Education, 1952; Member of Faculty of Architecture, British School at Rome; (G) —.

**Martin: John Leslie.** Nominated by J. H. Napper, *Fellow*; Harold Bruce Allsopp, J. Errington, F. Fielden, A. O. Lee, William Taylor, H. Wharfe, *Associates*. (A) The Cottage, Tring Park Gardens, Tring, Herts; (B) 17 August 1908; (C) M.A., Ph.D. (Manchester), F.R.I.B.A., Soane Medallist; Recognised Schools Silver Medallist; Joint Author with Miss Sadie Speight [A] of *The Flat Book*, Author of *Science and Building*, a paper for the British Association; Edited *Circle*; (D) Private Practice, 1930-39; Head of the School of Architecture, Hull, 1934-39; Official positions since 1939: Architect's Office, L.M.S. Railway, 1939-48; since 1948 Deputy Architect to the London County Council; (E) Housing, Schools, Industrial, Transport and Public Buildings; (F) Past-Member of Board of Architectural Education, the Science Board, the Salaried and Official Architects' Committee; at present Member of Science Committee; (G) —.

**Mathews: Edmund Douglass Jefferiss.** Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 3 Ebury Street, S.W.1. (B) 10 July 1907; (C) O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; (D) Private Practice; (E) General; (F) Chairman, R.I.B.A. Registration Committee, 1950-51; Public Relations Committee since 1946; Hon. Secretary, 1949-51; Vice-Chairman, 1951-52; R.I.B.A. Member of A.R.C.U.K. since 1949; Chairman, A.R.C.U.K., 1951-52; Joint Contracts Tribunal, 1951-52; (G) Royal Engineers, 1939-45, T.A.R.O.

**Milburn: Stanley Wayman.** Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 9 The Esplanade, Sunderland; (B) 28 June 1887; (C) M.B.E., M.C., T.D., F.R.I.B.A.; (D) Private Practice; (E) Hospitals, Schools, Housing, Factories, Civic and Commercial Buildings; (F) President, Northern Architectural Association, 1939-46; Member of R.I.B.A. Council, 1946-51; Competitions Committee, Special Committee to consider Future of Private Practice, A.R.C.U.K. Council, 1949-52; (G) Royal Artillery 1914-19 and 1939-44.

**North: Thomas Eugene.** Nominated by T. A. L. Belton, P. E. A. Johnson-Marshall, E. D. Lyons, R. H. Matthew, Peter Shephard, F. G. Southgate, T. A. Wilkinson, *Associates*. (A) Borough Architect and Planning Officer, Town Hall, West Ham, E.15; (B) 27 April 1905; (C) F.R.I.B.A., R.I.B.A. Distinction in Town Planning; (D) Principal in Private Practice until 1931; Official Architect at West Ham from 1931 onwards; appointed Borough Architect and Planning Officer, 1944; (E) Public Buildings, Housing and Educational Work; (F) Member, A.R.C.U.K., Town and Country Planning and Housing Committee, Salaried and Official Architects' Committee, City and Borough Architects' Society, and various Sub-Committees appointed *Ad Hoc*; (G) Retained ex officio as Civil Defence Control Officer in addition to normal official duties, 1939-45.

**Paxton: Norval Rowallan.** Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 11 Cavendish Road, Leeds 1; (B) 2 June 1893; (C) M.C.,



F.R.I.B.A., Sundry contributions to Architectural and other press; (D) Private Practice and Teaching; (E) General: Churches, Schools, Offices, Hospitals, Domestic, Industrial and Commercial; (F) R.I.B.A. Council, 1935-45, 1946-48; Vice-President, R.I.B.A., 1950 to date; Executive Committee, 1938-45; Registration and Practice Committees; Board of Architectural Education; Allied Societies' Conference, 1934-48; Chairman, Allied Societies' Conference, 1950-52; Chairman, Allied Societies' Secretaries Conference, 1938-40, 1946; Member of A.R.C.U.K. and Committees, 1938-45; West Yorkshire Society of Architects Secretary, 1931-46; President, 1946-48; (G) 1915-19, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles); France, Egypt, Germany; M.C. and Mentioned in Despatches; 1939-45, Civil Defence.

**Powell: John Arden.** Nominated by John Bennett, John Challice, H. M. R. Drury, S. Gregson, H. J. Hammick, H. Cecil Powell, Vyvyan Salisbury, F. J. Taylor, *Fellows*. (A) 32 The Terrace, Torquay, Devon; (B) 20 March 1912; (C) M.A. (Cantab.), A.A. Dipl., F.R.I.B.A.; (D) Private Practice; (E) Housing, Hotels, Hospitals, Shops; (F) Vice-President, Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society, 1949-51; R.I.B.A. Council, 1951-52; Town and Country Planning and Housing Committee, 1951-52; President, Devon and Cornwall Society, 1951-52; (G) Royal Engineers (Works Services), 1942-45.

**Shaw: Charles Cecil.** Nominated by C. F. Kimm, Matthew Maybury, N. F. Pearce, F. G. Southgate, Joseph Cedric Swallow, *Associates*; E. J. G. Betteridge, Clarence Arthur Poole, *Licentiate*. (A) 48 Canonbury Park North, N.1; (B) 9 October 1892; (C) B.Arch. (L'pool), F.R.I.B.A.; (D) Official Architect (Local Government and Colonial Service); (E) Schools, Housing, Hospitals, Libraries, etc.; (F) Vice-President, City and Borough Architects' Society; (G) 1914-20, Infantry Captain; 1939-45, Civil Defence.

**Sheppard: Richard Herbert.** Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 16 Bedford Place, W.C.1; (B) 2 July 1910; (C) A.A. Dipl., F.R.I.B.A.; (D) Private Practice; (E) General, Educational Buildings, Housing, Industrial; (F) 1949-52, R.I.B.A. Council, Public Relations Committee, Finance and House Committee, Committee on School Design and Construction; (G) —.

**Spence: Basil.** Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 40 Moray Place, Edinburgh; (B) 13 August 1907; (C) O.B.E., A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. Recognised Schools Silver Medallist, Pugin Student, Arthur Cates Prizeman, Festival Award (Housing); (D) Private Practice; (E) Churches, Schools, Housing, Industrial, Domestic, Theatres, Town Centres, Hospitals, Exhibitions; (F) Competitions Committee; (G) 6 years Army (Mentioned in Despatches).

**Tatchell: Rodney Fleetwood.** Nominated by Walter Godfrey Allen, John L. Denman, Peter B. Dunham, R. E. Enthoven, Professor A. E. Richardson, Howard Robertson, Raglan Squire, *Fellows*. (A) Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.4; (B) 20 January, 1909; (C) B.A. (Arch.), (Lond.), F.R.I.B.A., Essay Medallist 1931; (D) Private Practice; (E) Domestic, Housing, Libraries, Schools, etc.; (F) Literature Standing Committee 1935-38, Final Examination Thesis Examiner, Member of Jury for Essay Medal; (G) Served as Volunteer in Finland 1940, later in Burma in Royal Engineers.

**Thorpe: Albert Newton.** Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 3 Derwent

Road, Fulford Road, York; (B) 11 November 1900; (C) F.R.I.B.A., Pugin Student 1923; (D) Past 17 years Official Practice, previously Private; (E) Early experience: Banks, Libraries; Churches, Commercial Buildings, and Large Country Houses; Official Practice: all types of Buildings associated with a large Railway undertaking; (F) R.I.B.A. Council, 1948-51; Past-President, York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society; Representative, Provincial Associations on A.R.C.U.K. and Board of Architectural Education; (G) Military Service World War I, Home Guard (Commissioned) World War II.

**Wakelin: Richard Newton.** Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) Skinners Hall, 9 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4; (B) 4 September 1898; (C) F.R.I.B.A.; (D) Private Practice; (E) Hospital, Bank Offices, General; (F) Codes of Practice Committee; Vice-Chairman, Architectural Science Board; Chairman, Science Committee; (G) St. Paul's Watch, 1940-45.

**Wallis: Lieut.-Col. Douglas Thomas.** Nominated by J. W. Macgregor, *Fellow*; George H. Beiers, J. Alexander Black, Francis J. McCauley, J. A. Methuen, P. H. A. Shields, John L. Ware, *Associates*. (A) 5 Cromwell Road, S.W.7; (B) 3 November 1900; (C) A.A. Dipl., F.R.I.B.A., Author of article on 'Industrial Architecture', *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 14th edition; (D) Private Practice; (E) Industrial; (F) —; (G) Lieut.-Col., R.E.

**Waters: Alwyn Brunow.** Nominated by W. F. Howard, F. A. C. Maunder, A. Llewellyn Smith, *Fellows*; T. Porteous Bolton, H. Desmond Hall, J. C. Howlett, *Associates*; W. Leslie Jones, *Licentiate*. (A) 103 Old Brompton Road, London, S.W.7; (B) 18 September 1906; (C) M.B.E., G.M., F.R.I.B.A.; (D) Private Practice and Technical Education; (E) General: Schools, Industrial, Domestic, etc.; (F) R.I.B.A. Public Relations and Prizes and Scholarships Committees; Council of B.B.O.A.A.; Vice-Chairman, Bucks Society of Architects; (G) October 1940-December 1945, Major, R.E.

#### AS ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

**Allsopp: Harold Bruce.** Nominated by J. H. Napper, *Fellow*; Derrick W. Chalk, C. C. Spence, William Taylor, R. Turley, W. H. Williamson, H. S. Wood, *Associates*. (A) 27 St. George's Crescent, Monkseaton, Whitley Bay, Northumberland; (B) 4 July 1912; (C) B.Arch., Dip.C.D. (L'pool), A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., Rome Finalist; Author of *Art and the Nature of Architecture, and Decoration and Furniture—The English Traditions*; (D) Private Practice and Teaching; (E) University Buildings, Churches; (F) Council of Northern A.A.; Librarian, Northern A.A.; Prize Jury R.I.B.A. Banister Fletcher Essay Prize; (G) Captain, R.E.; Service in N. Africa and Italy with 8th Army.

**Booth: Frederick Harry.** Nominated by Vernon Aldridge, *Fellow*; A. G. Biggs, H. C. Farrow, J. Ingoldsby, D. Law McKee, Derek H. Pooley, *Associates*; Arthur S. Cripps, *Licentiate*. (A) The County Hall, Newport, Isle of Wight; (B) 10 August 1910; (C) A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.; (D) Official Practice: now County Architect, Isle of Wight County Council; (E) Schools, Police and Fire Stations, Housing and other Local Authority work; (F) Chairman, Isle of Wight Chapter, Hants and Isle of Wight Architectural Association; (G) Civil Defence.

**Braddock: Henry.** Nominated by A. R. F. Anderson, J. Murray Easton, R. E. Ent-

hoven, D. F. Martin-Smith, *Fellows*; W. W. Atkinson, S. M. Haywood, Kenneth R. Smith, *Associates*. (A) 45 Sunnyfield, Mill Hill, N.W.7; (B) 8 May 1900; (C) A.A. Dipl., A.R.I.B.A.; R.I.B.A. Distinction in Town Planning; (D) Private Practice; (E) Schools, Housing, Industrial, etc.; (F) R.I.B.A. Council, 1948-50; President, Architectural Association, 1949-50; (G) R.A.F., 1918.

**Cusdin: Sidney Edward Thomas.** Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 53 Bedford Square, W.C.1; (B) 28 July 1908; (C) O.B.E., A.A. Dipl., A.R.I.B.A., Henry Saxon Snell Prize 1950; (D) Private Practice; (E) General and Hospitals; (F) Junior Members' Committee, 1938-40; Public Relations Committee, 1950-52; R.I.B.A. Council, 1950-51; Council of A.A., 1937-40 and 1946-52; President, A.A., 1950-51; (G) R.A.F., 1940-46.

**Farey: Michael Arthur James.** Nominated by Frankland Dark, Arthur W. Kenyon, T. A. Lodge, S. W. Milburn, Michael Rosenauer, *Fellows*; John J. Adams, W. A. Henderson, *Associates*; (A) 83 Prince Albert Road, Regents Park, N.W.8; (B) 22 July 1916; (C) M.A., B.A. (Arch.) (Cantab.), Dip.T.P. (The Polytechnic), A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., R.I.B.A. Anderson and Webb Scholar 1934; (D) Private Practice; (E) Churches, Commercial, Industrial, Housing and General Perspective Work, Town Planning; (F) Hon. Secretary, Competitions Committee; (G) Captain, Royal Engineers, 1939-45.

**Gibson: Donald Evelyn Edward.** Nominated by J. C. Barker, D. Beaton, S. E. Cooper, W. T. Glare, F. B. Pooley, W. G. Sealey, E. C. Tory, *Associates*. (A) City Architect and Planning Officer, Bull Yard, Coventry; (B) 11 October 1908; (C) C.B.E., M.A., A.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.; Awarded Government Medal 1951 for Monks Park Estate, Coventry; (D) Local Government and Private Practice; (E) Housing, Schools and Public Buildings; (F) One period on Council some years ago; (G) Royal Artillery.

**Harrison: John.** Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames; (B) 29 May 1896; (C) A.R.I.B.A.; (D) Both Private and Official; (E) Theatres, Housing, Schools, Industrial, Hospitals and General Practice; (F) Chairman, Committee for School Design and Construction; (G) Served in 1914-18 War.

**Johnson-Marshall: Stirrat Andrew William.** Nominated by R. Gardner-Medwin, A. Douglas Jones, Richard Sheppard, *Fellows*; W. A. Allen, Anthony Cox, Richard L. Davies, D. E. E. Gibson, *Associates*. (A) Architects' and Building Branch, Ministry of Education, W.1; (B) 19 February 1912; (C) B.Arch. (L'pool), A.R.I.B.A., Publications on developments and new techniques; (D) Private Practice, and since 1937 Official, including Herts County Council; (E) Educational Buildings, Housing, etc.; (F) R.I.B.A. School Design and Construction Committee; Executive of Herts Chapter of Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects; Building Research Board, D.S.I.R.; Medical Research Council; British Standards Committee; (G) Royal Engineers, 1939-45.

**Lewis: Herbert John Whitfield.** Nominated by Sir Hugh Casson, Graham R. Dawbarn, R. E. Enthoven, *Fellows*; D. E. E. Gibson, R. H. Matthew, Peter Shepherd, Leo de Syllas, *Associates*. (A) 8 St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8; (B) 9 April 1911; (C) Dip.Arch (Cardiff), A.R.I.B.A., Hon. Mention Victory Scholarship, 1933; (D) Private offices prior

to 1950, L.C.C. Principal Housing Architect since 1950; (E) since 1945 mainly Housing; (F) Town and Country Planning and Housing Committee, 1950-51; (G) Aircraft industry (designer), 1940-45.

**Livett: Richard Alfred Hardwick.** Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) City Architect, Priestley House, Quarry Hill, Leeds 9; (B) 7 February 1898; (C) O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., Housing Medal 1945 and 1949; (D) Private and Official; (E) Housing, Schools and General; (F) R.I.B.A. Council, 1948-52; Housing Committee, 1943-49; Council, West Yorkshire Society of Architects, 1937-46; (G) Military Service, 1914-19.

**Middleton: Philip Roy.** Nominated by Leonard Auton, John F. Benson, N. Best, G. H. Fletcher, W. Greenacre, D. Pringle, J. Williams, *Associates*. (A) 4 Green Way, Nunthorpe, nr. Middlesbrough, Yorks; (B) 28 May 1914; (C) Dip.Arch. (Leeds), A.R.I.B.A.; (D) Official Architect to the Education Committee, County Borough of Middlesbrough; (E) Schools and General; (F) Northern A.A., Tees-side Branch, Member of Executive Committee; (G) Service in Royal Navy and Army Education Corps.

**Paterson: Robert Wallace.** Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) Church House, College Green, Gloucester; (B) 8 September 1910; (C) A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.; (D) Private Practice; (E) Housing, Churches, Diocesan Surveyor; (F) Chairman, R.I.B.A. Library Classification Sub-Committee, 1945-46; R.I.B.A. Press Sub-Committee; R.I.B.A. Allied Societies' Conference since 1950; Hon Secretary, Gloucestershire Architectural Assocn., 1940 and 1946; President, Gloucestershire Architectural Assocn., 1951-52; (G) Royal Artillery, 1940-41; Royal Engineers, 1941-46.

**Pike: Charles H.** Nominated by A. R. F. Anderson, J. Murray Easton, J. Alan Slater, *Fellows*; W. W. Atkinson, Thomas Mitchell, R. H. Uren, Charles Woodward, *Associates*. (A) 29 Gower Street, W.C.1; (B) 13 April 1909; (C) A.R.I.B.A.; (D) Private Practice; (E) Schools, Municipal Buildings, Hospitals, Stores, etc.; (F) R.I.B.A. Practice Committee, 1950-52; representative on Official Architects' Committee, 1951-52; Joint Committee of London Architects and Builders; (G) R.E.s., 1940-46 (Major).

**Steele: Alexander.** Nominated by Cecil E. M. Fillmore, Frank J. Osborne, S. T. Walker, *Fellows*; A. B. Chatwin, Duncan Kaye,

C. Stanbury Madeley, John L. Osborne, *Associates*. (A) 74 Broad Street, Birmingham 15; (B) 20 December 1906; (C) D.A. (Edin.), A.R.I.B.A.; (D) Private Practice and Official Architect; (E) Churches, Hospitals, Civic Buildings, Schools, Clinics, Housing, Crematoria; (F) Member of Council, South Wales Institute of Architects, 1946-48; Member of Council, Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association, 1950-52; (G) —.

**Vine: Ronald Owen.** Nominated by H. Kellett Ablett, C. H. Aslin, H. G. Coulter, A. V. J. Kirkham, Paul Mauger, Thos. E. Scott, David A. Wilkie, *Fellows*. (A) Tudor Chambers, Station Road, Wood Green, N.22; (B) 18 July 1902; (C) A.R.I.B.A.; 1st Premium, Bishopsgate Police Station Competition; 1st Premium, Bishop's Stortford Police Station Competition; 1st Premium, Marylebone Road New Police Headquarters Competition; 1st Premium, Hayling Island Beachlands Development Competition; (D) Private Practice; (E) Police Stations, Courts, Housing, Hospitals, Factories, R.O.F. Hostels; (F) Hon. Secretary, Herts. Chapter, Essex, Cambs. and Herts. Society of Architects; Past-Member R.I.B.A. Film Sub-Committee; (G) Commission, R.E., 1939-45 War.

**Wilkinson: Thomas Austin.** Nominated by T. E. F. Henry, W. Houghton-Evans, John Eyre, D. G. Middleton, R. G. Robbie, D. S. Roberts, *Associates*; W. C. Kain, *Licentiate*. (A) Town Hall, Edmonton, N.9; (B) 11 August 1910; (C) Dip. T.P. (Lond.), A.R.I.B.A.; (D) Official, Borough Architect; (E) Housing and General Municipal; (F) —; (G) R.A.F., 1942-45.

#### AS LICENTIATE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

**Gomme: Lewis James Fremen.** Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) Wingate Way, Trumpington, Cambridge; (B) 24 May 1894; (C) L.R.I.B.A.; Member, American Institute of Architects; author of *The English Church*; reviews and contributions to technical journals; (D) Official and Private; (E) Commercial, Industrial, Ecclesiastical, Collegiate, Domestic, Hospitals, Libraries, Town-Planning; (F) R.I.B.A. Council, 1949-50 (representing Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects); Professional Conduct Committee; Committee on M.O.H. Housing Awards; President, Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects, 1949-50; Chairman, The Cambridge Chapter, Essex, Cambridge

and Hertfordshire Society of Architects, 1949-51; (G) Served with 2X11th London Regt., 1914-18 (Finsbury Rifles).

**Morris: Gwyn Henry.** Nominated by J. C. Barker, D. Beaton, S. E. Cooper, W. T. Glare, F. B. Pooley, W. G. Sealey, E. C. Tory, *Associates*. (A) City Architectural and Planning Department, 193 Green Lane, Coventry; (B) 28 October 1907; (C) L.R.I.B.A.; (D) Official (Local Government Service); (E) Housing and Redevelopment; (F) Past-Member of A.R.C.U.K. Council; Finance and General Purposes Committee and Professional Purposes Committee; former Vice-President, A.B.T.; (G) —.

**Oliver: Charles.** Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) Bedford Chambers, Scale Lane, Hull; (B) 18 January 1882; (C) L.R.I.B.A.; (D) Private Practice; (E) Industrial, Office and Administrative Block, Business Premises, Housing and Domestic Work; (F) President, York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society, 1943-45; Member of R.I.B.A. Council, 1943-51; Chairman of the Licentiate Committee; (G) Lt., Royal Engineers, 1915-19; Mentioned in Despatches.

**Sharpe: Ronald John.** Nominated by H. F. Hoar, John Holman, Edwin Williams, *Fellows*; Arthur Ling, G. A. MacDonell, C. G. Sykes, *Associates*; S. Howard, *Licentiate*. (A) Allerton House, 3 Grotes Buildings, Blackheath, S.E.3; (B) 23 April 1911; (C) L.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.; (D) Private and Official; (E) Private: Housing, Commercial, Industrial; Official: Town Planning Control and Detailed Redevelopment Schemes; (F) —; (G) 1940-41 Technical Officer, London Rescue Service, 1944-45 R.E.s.

**Wakeford: Frederick Charles.** Nominated by the Council under Bye-law 34. (A) 'Church Close', Henstridge, Templecombe, Somerset; (B) 14 March 1890; (C) L.R.I.B.A.; (D) Official and Private Practice; (E) Churches, Housing, Military Buildings; (F) R.I.B.A. Council, 1949-52; Licentiate Committee, 1949-52; Salaried Members' Committee, 1937-47; Hon. Secretary, Salaried Members' Committee, 1937-47; Salaried and Official Architects' Committee (Hon. Secretary), 1947-49; A.R.C.U.K., 1946-50; General Purposes Committee, Finance and General Purposes Committee, Reinstatement Committee, 1946-49; (G) H.M. Forces (B.E.F. France), 1914-16; Civil Defence, 1942-45.

## Attendances at Council Meetings (Session 1951-52)

(UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED MEMBERS' ADDRESSES ARE IN LONDON)

#### THE COUNCIL (9 Meetings)

**President:** A. Graham Henderson, 8.

**Past Presidents:** H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, 8; Michael T. Waterhouse, 7.

**Vice-Presidents:** \*John L. Denman (Brighton), 4; R. E. Enthoven, 8; Professor W. G. Holford, 5; Norval R. Paxton (Leeds) (Chairman of the Allied Societies' Conference), 9.

**Hon. Secretary:** \*Martin S. Briggs, 8.

**Hon. Treasurer:** \*A. Leonard Roberts (Winchester), 8.

**Members of Council:** C. H. Aslin (Hertford), 8; Victor Bain (Leeds), 9; Hubert Bennett (Leeds), 6; Sir Hugh Casson, 6; Anthony M. Chitty, 7; Denis Clarke Hall, 9; J. Murray

Easton, 5; R. E. Enthoven, 8; P. G. Fairhurst (Manchester), 7; Professor W. G. Holford, 5; Leonard C. Howitt (Manchester), 7; T. Cecil Howitt (Nottingham), 7; A. B. Knapp-Fisher, 9; S. Rowland Pierce, 7; Richard H. Sheppard, 8; C. G. Stillman, 3; G. Grey Wornum, 0; F. R. S. Yorke, 6.

**Associate Members of Council:** The Hon. Lionel G. Brett (Oxford), 9; Professor R. Gordon Brown (Hong Kong), 0; H. T. Cadbury-Brown, 9; R. A. H. Livett (Leeds), 5; R. H. Matthew, 7; Peter F. Sheppard, 8; Ralph Tubbs, 7; R. H. Uren, 7; J. Lewis Womersley (Northampton), 8.

**Licentiate Members of Council:** S. Vincent Goodman (Bedford), 9; F. C. Wakeford (Henstridge, Somerset), 9; S. Lunn Whitehouse (Birmingham), 5.

**Representatives of Allied Societies in the United Kingdom:** (Six Representatives from the Northern Province of England): P. Clive Newcombe [F] (Northern Architectural Association), 0; W. Cecil Young [F] (Manchester Society of Architects), 7; F. J. M. Ormrod [F] (Liverpool Architectural Society), 8; Colin Rowntree [F] (York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society), 7; C. E. Horsfall [L] (West Yorkshire Society of Architects), 7; Robert Cawkwell [F] (Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors), 7. (Five Representatives from the Midland Province of England): G. B. Cox [F] (Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association), 9; Anthony E. Herbert [A] (Leicestershire and Rutland Society of Architects), 9; Peter B. Dunham [F] (Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire Association of Architects), 8; T. Nelson Cartwright [F] (Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Architectural Society), 9; Eric C. R. Sandon [A] (East Anglian Society of Architects), 6. (Six

*Representatives from the Southern Province of England*: J. A. Powell [F] (Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society), 8; Lieut.-Col. E. Cole [F] (Wessex Federal Society of Architects), 9; F. A. C. Maunder [F] (Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association), 3; R. A. Thomas [F] (Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association), 2; D. Francis Lumley [A] (Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects), 8; Cecil Burns [F] (South-Eastern Society of Architects), 7. (*Four Representatives of Allied Societies in Scotland*): Thomas S. Cordiner [F] (Glasgow), 9; Lieut.-Col. Alexander Cullen [F] (Inverness), 1; Lockhart W. Hutson [F] (Hamilton), 6; W. H. Kininmonth [F] (Edinburgh), 5. (*One Representative of Allied Societies in Wales*): J. W. Bishop [A] (South Wales Institute of Architects), 8. (*Two Representatives of Allied Societies in Ireland*): Francis McArdle [F] (Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland), 5; R. H. Gibson [F] (Royal Society of Ulster Architects), 1. *Representatives of Societies in Alliance with the Royal Institute Overseas*: A. J. Hazelgrove [F] (The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada), 0; L. Sylvester Sullivan [F] (Representative in the United Kingdom), 4; J. D. Cheesman [F] (The Royal Australian Institute of Architects), 0; T. Cecil Howitt [F] (Representative in the United Kingdom), 7; M. K. Driffin [F] (The New Zealand Institute of

Architects), 0; R. H. Uren [A] (Representative in the United Kingdom), 7; Lieut.-Col. C. Erik Todd [A] (The Institute of South African Architects), 0; Michael T. Waterhouse [F] (Representative in the United Kingdom), 7; \*Walter S. George [F] (The Indian Institute of Architects), 0; \*Stuart Bentley [F] (Representative in the United Kingdom), 5. *Representative of the Architectural Association (London)*: A. R. F. Anderson [F], 9. *Representative of the Association of Building Technicians*: K. J. Campbell [A], 4. *Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education*: †Kenneth M. B. Cross [F], 7; †Anthony M. Chitty [F], 2. *Chairman of the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee*: Denis Poulton [F], 6. *Two Representatives of the R.I.B.A. Salaried and Official Architects' Committee*: \*W. A. Rutter [F], 7; \*E. G. Chandler [A], 7. Marked thus: \*Were appointed at or after the first meeting of the Council. Possible attendances, 8. †Retired as Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education after the seventh meeting of the Council. Possible attendances, 7. ‡Appointed Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education after the ninth meeting of the Council. Possible attendances in that capacity, 2.

constant quotations and others may feel that, in compressing the subject into such little space, he has oversimplified it and risked a charge of superficiality. Be that as it may, this unusual book deserves serious study and a more searching review than space here will permit. Unfortunately not all the illustrations have been expertly reproduced. J.C.P.

**Walter Gropius e la Bauhaus**, by Giulio Carlo Argan. (Collana storica di architettura series, 2.) 9½ in. 200 pp. + front. + (95) pls. n.p. Einaudi. [1951.]

This full-length study of Gropius' German and American work, and of the Bauhaus syllabus, is difficult to read—not merely because it is in Italian. It contains a wealth of illustrations, a long bibliography and a full list of the Master's buildings; but these are subjected to so intellectualised an analysis that it is hard to recreate any real picture of the factors which must actually have determined their design.

Recognising Gropius's style as, in part, a by-product of German post-war decadence, Argan introduces his thesis with broad assumptions as to the kind of society which his architecture, and his industrial design, presuppose; a strangely colourless, non-political kind of society this seems to be. The varying forms of each successive building are made to illustrate minute variations in the development of a philosophy. These kinds of imaginative reconstruction may be acceptable where the art historian is operating on dead material: where the architect is still alive, it may be interesting to know if that is really what he was thinking at the time. Here is Argan on the *Faguswerk*:

'No matter how one moves about within this space, every formal fact is continuously related to the absolutes of pure horizontality and of pure verticality, the opposition of these directions and co-ordinates remaining unaltered. The perspectives may vary to infinity, but the sum of their values is always constant, that is to say, they always remain equally capable of satisfying the need for defining space which is associated with every act of existence. Let us say, then, that this architecture's primary character, both metaphysical and practical, lies in realising *a priori* every desire for comprehension, in satisfying the need for form which is the deeper reason for every activity; in constructing that finite idea of the infinite which is the very essence of human consciousness; and of resolving in a representational form the continuous tension of the Will.'

In following the illustrations through in their order of date, one is reminded how ugly and unsympathetic much of the work has been, where the asceticism has not been lent grace by a gifted collaborator.

MICHAEL VENTRIS [A]

**500 Questions about Painting and Decorating**, answered by James Lawrance. 8½ in. 253 pp. text illus. Manchester: Sutherland Pubg. Co. 1951. 12s. 6d.

Very thoroughly answered, too.

## Book Reviews

**The Georgian Buildings of Bristol**, by Walter Ison. 9½ in. 248 pp. incl. pls. + 64 pls. text illus. Faber. 1952. £2 10s.

Such defects as this important book displays all spring from the fact that the formula which the author used to describe the Georgian buildings of Bath does not wholly suit a description of the Georgian buildings of Bristol. Bristol retains to this day a greater extension of Georgian architecture than perhaps any other city outside of London. But it is pattern-book architecture, interesting for its illustration of how the more modest classes of society rigged themselves out in a broadly Augustan spirit, but not distinguished for its handling of the classical grammar.

Mr. Ison's mode of specifying a design in all its classifiable parts cannot cope adequately with this class of performance, and in effect the author has been reduced to making a token selection. This would have mattered less had he been able to give some coverage to the whole: even an equivalent to his map of Bath, which gave dates and designers' names, would have gone far to redeem the position. But lacking this, the Bristol reader is bound to testify that a significant part of the subject has escaped the author's net. And the general usefulness of the book is further impaired by too severe a chronological interpretation of what is meant by 'Georgian'. For if Bristol was tardy in accepting the Renaissance she was equally slow to give it up; and it was in the period of the late Greek Revival, especially between the years 1820 and 1850, that she made her strongest contribution to Renaissance practice. Though he has noticed the contemporaneous work of C. R. Cockerell

and Sir Robert Smirke, Mr. Ison has ruled that these years lie outside the scope of his title, and he has thereby deprived himself of the opportunity of discussing the work of the local men of the generation of Charles Dyer, who may well be considered the most interesting Bristol interpreters of Georgian ideas.

If it is necessary to point out what this book excludes, there can be no quarrel about what it contains. Mr. Ison in his relentless, factual way has scotched innumerable wrong attributions and dates. In these days of hurried publications a provincial city must count herself supremely fortunate to have her buildings made the subject of a work of such unquestionable authority.

LANCE WRIGHT [A]

**A Background for Beauty**, by Arnold Silcock. 9½ in. 220 pp. + tissues + front. + 7 + 76 pls. Andrew Melrose. 1951. £2 10s. To attempt to find an intelligible pattern in the evolution of mankind's conception of beauty from earliest times to the present is a gallant undertaking. For most of us it would be sheer presumption. But Arnold Silcock, with his varied attainments and catholic intellectual background, can plunge into the jungles of aesthetic theory, sustained by our reasonable confidence.

His treatment of this prodigious theme is vigorous and instructive, as different in method as it could be from that of the conventional history of art. Students, groping for names and dates, will find it no use at all and, by the standards of Continental art-historical appreciation to which we are more accustomed, it is rather short for a book that ranges almost the whole world and all recorded history. The author, however, is uncommonly informed and yet contrives to avoid the provoking dogmatism of many experts in the arts. One reader, it is true, grew weary of his



*Illustrations copyright by Richard Leacroft*

against the risk of fire the whole internal structure of the auditorium, including the framing of walls, floors and balcony fronts, together with the roof members of the theatre, were designed in cast and wrought iron, thus placing John Foulston among the pioneers in the use of these materials.\*

the auditorium with no definite demarcation of boundary between the two areas.

The theatre at Plymouth fell at the hands of the house-breakers during the first half of the present century. Its auditorium, designed within a circle, consisted of two levels of boxes which, like their Georgian predecessors, enclosed a pit; this, however, differed from the earlier examples in that it was entered from the rear. Seating on benches was provided in the pit for 200 persons, with 512 in the two circles of boxes, and a further 480 in the slips and gallery, making in all a total of 1,192.

The forestage, no longer a part of the auditorium, was designed as a third unit having a scale and treatment of its own.

SCENE PAINTING ROOM

STAIRS

DRESSING ROOM BEHIND

DRESSING ROOM BEHIND

DRESSING ROOM BEHIND

MANAGER'S OFFICE

STAGE LEVEL

ORCHESTRA WELL

PIT ENTRANCE

BALCONY

COFFEE ROOM TO SLIPS

SLIPS

SCALE 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 FT

BALCONY

PIT

SCALE OF FEET FOR ISOMETRIC DETAIL

STAIRS TO GALLERY

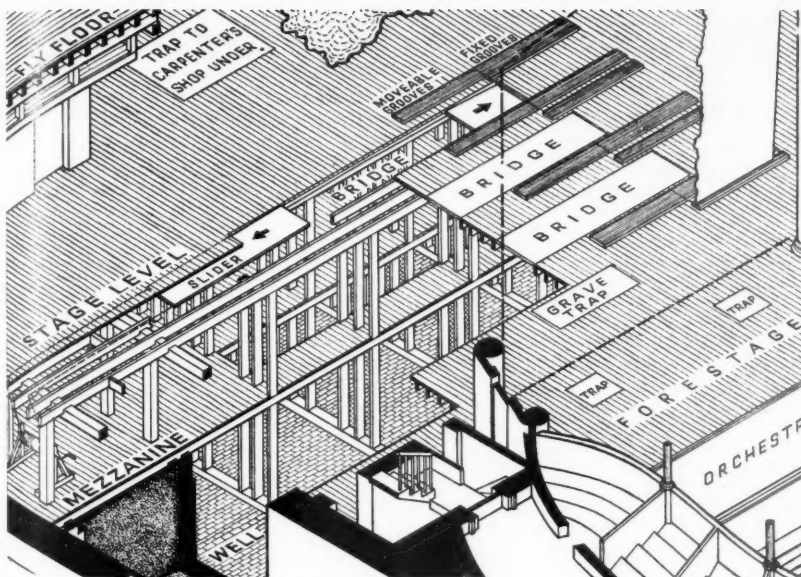


Fig. 2. Detail of scenic machinery at stage level

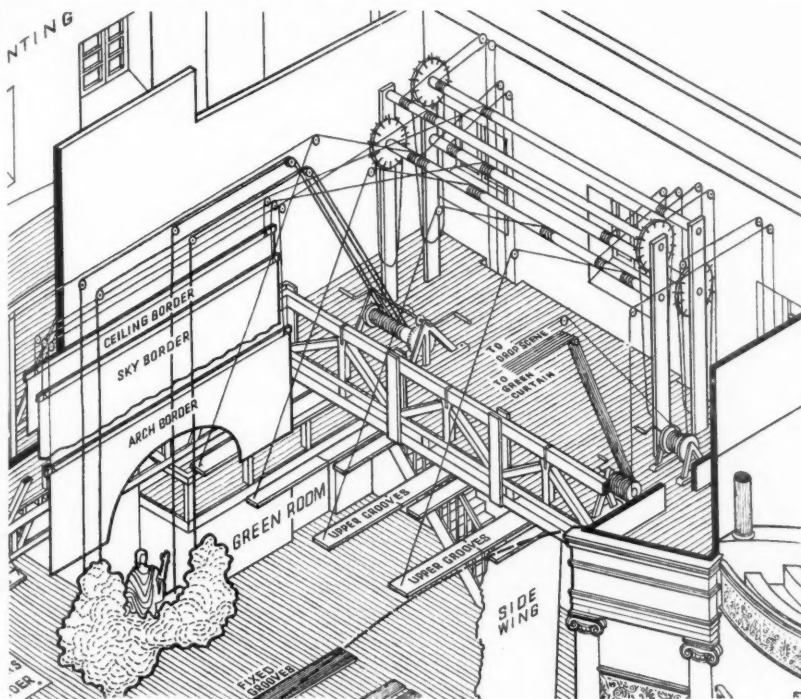


Fig. 3. Detail of scenic machinery at fly floor level

The proscenium doors were retained, one on each side, but the balconies for dramatic use were omitted, the whole being completed by an arched ceiling which formed the upper limits of the 'proscenium opening' and which was treated independently of the main auditorium ceiling.

The stage floor illustrates the now traditional arrangement of 'traps' and 'bridges', and it is of interest to note that the square corner traps were still contained within the

forestage area. The sliding portions of stage which drew off to each side to allow a bridge to be raised with its cargo of actors or scenery can be seen in the detail (fig. 2). The bridges themselves are not shown but the sliders in the third bridge position are shown withdrawing. Below the stage was the mezzanine floor. At this level the machinery was worked and the actors gained access to the bridges in their lowered position, the substructure of the bridges

being then accommodated at a lower level, known as 'the well'. At stage level can be seen the grooves in which the movable scenery could slide, the upper ends being supported in a further set of grooves attached to the underside of the 'fly' or working galleries.

Above the fly galleries can be seen the four horizontal shafts (fig. 3) which controlled the movement of the three sets of borders and the movable portions of the upper grooves. The winches controlling the drop scene, the front or green curtain and the cloud machine are fixed to the floor of the fly gallery.<sup>‡</sup>

It is interesting to note that the rear portion of the stage is reminiscent of the arrangement to be seen in the second Theatre Royal, Drury Lane<sup>†</sup>, and the Theatre Royal, Bristol. Two blocks of dressing rooms contain between them an extension of the stage area. A trapdoor connects with the carpenter's shop directly below, and the painting room is directly above. In the drawing (fig. 1) the paint-frame can be seen partly lowered through the slot in the painting room floor, thereby enabling the painter to reach any portion of the scenery attached to the frame; complete lowering of the frame allowed the scenery to be attached to the frame at stage level and raised directly to the paint room.

It will be noted that in a theatre of this period there was no fly tower above the stage, the whole of the scenic equipment being contained beneath the roof, which was continuous over the whole theatre building. The present method of flying, or raising scenery through its own height, was not introduced until the latter part of the 19th century, and it was not until this innovation that a fly tower became necessary; many theatres were adapted to meet the new requirement.<sup>§</sup>

With the passing of the century other modifications took place in theatre design; the boxes of the auditorium were raised and the pit extended beneath, the forestage was reduced to a mere strip, and the proscenium doors were replaced by an ornamental surround to the proscenium opening, and finally new forms of scenery rendered the traditional stage machinery obsolete. The present drawing, however, represents a stage in theatre development.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Librarian of the R.I.B.A. for making a copy of Foulston available for this work, and Mr. Southern for his introduction to the theatre and for the loan of material from his collection.

\* THE FIRST IRON-FRAMED BUILDINGS, Turpin Bannister, *Architectural Review*, April 1950, fig. 18.

† WREN'S DRURY LANE, R. Leacroft, *Architectural Review*, pp. 43-46, July 1951.

‡ THE GEORGIAN PLAYHOUSE, R. Southern, *Pleiades*, 1948, pp. 56-60. CHANGEABLE SCENERY, R. Southern, *Faber*, April 1952, pp. 282-302. Descriptions of these scenic elements together with reproductions of the relative drawings from Foulston. See also THE ENGLISH PLAYHOUSE, R. Southern, *THE OXFORD COMPANION TO THE THEATRE*, Edit. P. Hartnoll, Oxford University Press, 1951, pp. 236-244.

§ THE WOODEN STAGE OF ENGLISH TRADITION, THEATRE ROYAL, LEICESTER, R. Southern, *Wood*, August, 1948, pp. 225-9. Describes in detail the working of the scene grooves and stage machinery in a theatre with an adapted fly tower. See also CIVIC THEATRE DESIGN, R. Leacroft, *Dobson*, 1949, pp. 19-24, fig. 7.

# British Standards and the Architect

By E. D. Mills [F], P. Cutbush [A] and G. Weston, B.Sc.

A Discussion at the R.I.B.A. on 22 April 1952

Mr. R. N. Wakelin [F] in the Chair

**The Chairman:** We have with us tonight Mr. G. Weston, B.Sc., Technical Director of the British Standards Institution, Mr. P. Cutbush, Associate of this Institute, who is in charge of the work on the building side of the Institution, which comprises the application of British standards to building, and Mr. E. D. Mills, Fellow of this Institute, who has represented the Royal Institute on various B.S.I. committees for the last four or five years. Mr. Mills is in private practice, and is the author of a book *The Modern Factory*.

It is intended to discuss 'British Standards and the Architect.' There is no prepared paper, as is usual with Science Lectures, but the discussion will be in the form of questions and answers. I will ask Mr. Mills to put the first question.

**Mr. E. D. Mills:** To open this discussion I should like to ask Mr. Weston to explain to us exactly what the British Standards Institution is, how it was formed, how it is organised, and—an important factor in these days—how it is financed.

**Mr. G. Weston:** The British Standards Institution is now over fifty years old. It began its work in 1901. It is a non-profit-making industrial organisation, and it is responsible for the preparation of national standards. I think I can say that the work has been of some interest to the architect from the very outset, because the origin of the British Standards Institution was a suggestion that steel sections for building should be simplified and that a standard range should be laid down. As a result of this proposal a committee was formed, and since then the work has gone steadily forward. The organisation now consists of a committee structure with no less than 2,300 committees. There are fourteen thousand members of industry in general who serve on those committees, and I should make it quite clear that that service is rendered free of charge to the Institution, though not, of course, free of charge to industry.

There is a General Council which is responsible for the control and supervision of the organisation as a whole. Under the General Council there are four Divisional Councils. It is their responsibility to supervise, co-ordinate and generally organise the work of the four main sections of industry—building, chemical, engineering and textiles. You will have seen from the Press that with the transfer of the utility scheme to the British Standards Institution the work of our textile section is growing rapidly at the present time.

Under the divisional councils there are Industry Standards Committees. In fact, these committees are the backbone of the

Institution, because they are responsible for deciding what standardisation shall be undertaken for the industry they represent. Under the Building Divisional Council, for instance, there are ten industry standards committees covering the various materials used in the building industry. There are committees—for example—for asbestos cement and all its products and for cement, lime and gypsum. The Timber Industry Standards Committee is responsible for all the joinery, plywood and other materials of that type. There are also the Hardware Industry Standards Committee and the Sanitary Appliances Industry Standards Committee.

The industry standards committees include representatives from the manufacturing side, the users, the builders, the professional institutions and the research organisations. They are responsible for deciding what standardisation shall be carried out for their industry. I should like that point to be made quite clear, because we on the staff of the Institution do not decide what standardisation shall be undertaken; that is the responsibility of the industry standards committees.

When it has been decided to prepare a standard for a particular material or component, a technical committee is set up, including the experts in the particular subject. Again the members are drawn from all sides concerned, and they carry through the work of preparing the standard.

To date, there are something like two thousand standards, and there are over fifty industry standards committees in all. I think we are now nearing sixty, so you can see that we are covering very nearly all sections of industry in this country.

Mr. Mills asked how the Institution is financed. Our revenue comes broadly from three main sources. First, we receive contributions from industry, either from firms or from trade associations or other organisations. Contributions from this source amount at the present time to approximately £94,000. Secondly, we receive a grant from the Government which is equal to the industrial grant. For the year which has just closed it was £90,000. Next year it will be £94,000, corresponding to the contribution from industry. Thirdly there are the sales of our publications, which for this year run to something like £65,000. This makes a total revenue of between £250,000 and £260,000.

The distribution of standards is at the rate of nearly a million a year, and it may be of some significance that one in four of these standards goes overseas, which indicates the interest taken in our work in the corresponding countries abroad.

**Mr. Mills:** Now we have learned something of the background of the British Standards Institution we ought to discover exactly how standards are prepared. The way in which standards come into existence is probably not generally known amongst architects. Perhaps Mr. Cutbush would give us some indication of the various steps in the procedure from the original proposal for a new standard to the final publication of the standard. Perhaps he would tell us who proposes the preparation of a standard and how the committees dealing with standards are constituted. At the same time it would be interesting to learn what part the British Standards Institution plays in the preparation of standards.

**Mr. P. Cutbush:** Proposals come to us from various sources. We may be approached directly by manufacturers or users or distributors. Proposals may emanate from our own industry standards committees which—as Mr. Weston has explained—are made up of users, distributors, makers, Government departments, and so on. We also find that whole industries plan a programme of standardisation and submit it to the Institution for implementation.

When we receive a proposal which does not come from one of our own industry standards committees it is referred to the appropriate industry standards committee for approval to start working. We may not, on occasions, have a committee fitted to examine the proposal, and in those instances we call a conference of organisations which will, we think, be directly interested in either making or using the product concerned. Once it is agreed to proceed with the preparation of a standard, we form a technical committee. These technical committees are always built up of experts from the users, distributors and makers. They prepare a document, and when it is completed it is circulated for comment to organisations, and in certain cases to individuals who are known to be particularly knowledgeable and can contribute usefully to the problem. In fact, the number of copies of a draft which we circulate at the comment period varies very considerably. It may be as few as 300 to 400, or as many as several thousand.

We normally give about three months for comments, and when these are received the technical committee examines them and amends its draft in the light of these comments. When the final redraft is ready it is submitted to the industry standards committee for approval for publication. It has then to be signed by the chairman of the divisional council and the chairman of the general council to indicate that it



has gone through all the necessary stages. We edit and arrange the final form of the standards, guided always by the advice of the technical committee.

Mr. Mills asked what part the staff of the Institution played in this, and Mr. Weston might like to answer that question.

Mr. Weston: I tried to answer it in part in my first statement. The British Standards Institution staff only serve, in effect, as the secretaries for these hundreds—I was going to say thousands—of committees that now exist. We try to obtain technically qualified people to deal with the different ranges of subjects, so that they can serve more efficiently and can follow the discussions more intelligently; but we do not take a leading part in deciding what the standard should be. We leave the experts to decide that problem and we carry out their instructions. We now have a technical staff of forty to fifty to serve as secretaries to the various committees.

Mr. Mills: There is one other point on which we should like some enlightenment. In the minds of many people there is still some confusion as to the difference between British standards and codes of practice. Could someone explain the relationship between these two documents?

Mr. Cutbush: A code of practice is essentially a method of carrying out work. Standards relate to the components, the materials—maybe even the terminology—which, assembled together in the manner recommended by the code, produce the finished product. This code work was contemplated just before the war started, and preliminary steps were in fact taken by the British Standards Institution to form a code of practice committee. Owing to the war it did not meet, and in about 1942 or 1943 the Ministry of Works scheme—the present Council for Codes of Practice—was started. Slight confusion may perhaps arise from the fact that codes of practice are issued as British standard codes of practice, because we act as publishers for the Council. We also try as far as we can to assist the code committees in their work.

It is most important that the profession should realise what an enormous amount of work certain of their members have done in preparing codes of practice. Many of the codes contain information which was never available before. At the moment there are about seventy codes of practice which have been issued. There are more to come as part of the programme which is being put through. There is also a further programme which will obviously take many years to complete.

Mr. Mills: Part of my next question has already been answered by both Mr. Cutbush and Mr. Weston in their earlier remarks. They have already told us that a vast number of standards are issued every year, and they have also given us the general classification of those standards. But I should be most interested—and I think you would be too—to hear from the representatives of the British Standards Institution what they feel are the principal

advantages of British standards and what, in their view, is the advantage of the simplification of types and sizes which arises from the adoption of a British standard.

Mr. Cutbush: There are a lot of standards which come into the building field. Some of them we as an Institution did not prepare. You have, of course, standards set down by legislation, some of which we endeavour to supplement; but subjects such as accommodation areas and matters arising out of overcrowding Acts and so on are not our affair.

Our standards fall broadly under a number of headings. There are those which deal with types and sizes, and there are those which deal with performance. There are those which cover terms and definitions, and as an additional issue there are questions of simplification.

We feel that terms and definitions are basic. It is hard to start any serious work on any subject until you are quite sure you know what language you are talking. We like, therefore, to establish terms and definitions quite early in any project. Sometimes these are issued as separate standards, but quite often the necessary definitions are incorporated in particular standards.

We like to base our standards on functional requirements, that is to say, performance tests; and then to develop tests which will prove whether or not a component complies with the functional requirements. We will come back to that a little later as there are certain difficulties.

Another type is those based on agreed sizes, types and materials. They have very definite advantages, although possibly not quite the same advantages as performance requirements may have. However, part of performance may in fact be agreed sizes, because of the assembly of one product with another. Simplification of types and sizes is a development in order to make the maximum use of plant and machines which require elaborate or costly preparation.

Mr. Mills raised the question of what are the benefits. The benefits are very difficult to pin down completely. The aim of the whole movement towards standardisation is to obtain economy in production. You get actual economy where goods are produced, economy in stocks and stocking by everyone down the line from the maker to the ultimate consumer. There is the question of ease of replacement where parts or articles in use wear out or become damaged and need replacement. There is the opportunity for pre-planning.

It is our view, if buildings are uneconomical from a national point of view, that all those associated with their production are contributing to a wastage of the national resources of labour and material. I rather think the building industry is one in which productivity has not quite kept pace with the general average increase in other spheres, and we believe that one of the contributory factors is probably the insufficient adoption of standardisation in the industry.

A further point raised by Mr. Mills was the simplification of types and sizes. For economy under mass production conditions, which is very necessary in certain types of building and in certain types of other production, there are obvious advantages if you can meet the general needs by a limited range of products which can be produced in very considerable quantity. For example, some years ago we were preparing a standard for the ordinary light gauge copper tube used in building. Until then it had been the custom to use internal bore as the basic requirement. We found by examination that if you based your sizes on the external diameter instead of the internal and picked up the differences in thickness of the wall of the tube by deduction from the bore—the actual reduction of the bore is not very serious—you could cut down the number of types of fittings by something like dividing by five. This was an enormous all-round economy.

Mr. Mills: I should like to come back to the question of performance standards, because I feel there is a very considerable feeling among architects that British standards should be based on performance requirements. I believe it is the practice in some countries for standards to be based entirely on performance. The view of the British Standards Institution on this subject would be of great interest to us.

Mr. Weston: I am very glad you have raised that point, because it is one of considerable importance and one to which we have given a lot of attention. I think there is a good deal of misunderstanding about it.

As a general principle, we agree wholeheartedly that it is preferable every time to define your standard in terms of performance—what you want the material to do, or the performance you require from the article. You then leave the manufacturer free to use his own initiative in the design and the method of achieving performance. The snag is that there are two essential requirements before you can do that. First, you must know the methods of test by which you are going to determine the particular characteristics that you want. Then you must know the criterion you fix for the results given by your methods of test. Alas! All too frequently that information is not available.

Apart from that point, we have to recognise that for many of the more simple components it is easier to define your standard in terms of a material and a dimension. Take drain-pipes, for example, in terms of material. Supposing you were to write down the tests the material would have to withstand in order to be suitable for use in a drain-pipe. You have strength, resistance to impact, resistance to water, life, etc. The series of tests required would make the article very expensive. It is much easier to say 'cast iron  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. thick' or 'asbestos cement  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. thick,' or whichever way round it should be, than to attempt to put down for each drain-pipe generally the tests that should be passed. We are continually giving this point serious attention, and as far as possible it is our endeavour to

work to performance tests rather than design requirements, because we are very well aware of the serious criticisms against trying to crystallise design.

**Mr. Cutbush:** For a change, I might ask a question. It has often been said that standards check development. We do not think that is true. In fact, we have seen very obviously the reverse happening on many occasions where a revision of a standard has put into practice some development of the research organisations within an extremely short time. It is a point we ought to make: that there is no difficulty in preparing a revision of a standard very quickly. Some, in fact, have started almost before the original has been published.

We ought to keep off aesthetics at this point, because we should talk about that as a quite separate issue. What we have to bear in mind at this stage is the question of the point at which we stop freedom of the individual. In other spheres all of us accept a limitation to our freedom—there is the thirty mile speed limit, for instance. We may not like it but we accept it. We support control of development in certain conditions. We feel that the same ought somewhere to be applied to the products used in building—that there should be some point at which, by co-operative agreement, we can say that is the limit of freedom.

**Mr. Mills:** I assume that you are thinking in terms of freedom of design. The answer, of course, is that it all depends, and you have suggested that answer already. But obviously the matter ought to be developed a little further.

The first point to consider—and you have given me a lead in that direction—is that there are a number of categories of British standard specifications which have no relationship to design at all. The first category covers things like B.S.1162 for mastic asphalt for roofing or B.S.12 for Portland cement. There is also the case Mr. Weston mentioned of salt-glazed drain-pipes. Obviously, the design of these from the purely design point of view has little importance, and in some cases no existence. It is probably true to say that the majority of British standards concerning building come within that category. But there is another category, a smaller group which includes items with a relatively small design content for things like air gratings and similar small building components. This section is of some importance. The most important group is that of standards for things like steel windows, street lighting columns, and items of that sort, which have a very high design content.

The first group, as I have already said, has no design content, and can be ignored from the point of view of your question. The second group is one where it is desirable, where possible, to provide some mechanism which allows the individual manufacturer to prepare his own design for the particular item within the outline or the broad framework of the British standards specification. We as architects can then

have a choice of two or three items, all complying with the British standard specification but of varying appearance because they have been created by different designers. My main requirement there—and, I think, the requirement of most architects—is that the designs produced should be the best possible designs by competent industrial designers.

It is the third category that is of the greatest concern. It is in that particular category that the responsibility for the design factor should be left with the architect and the manufacturer, outside the British Standards Institution altogether. It is this class of standard which offers a very strong case for performance standards. Manufacturers could then employ competent designers to design the items concerned, if necessary. Street lamps fall within the framework very well.

This matter is important because things like metal windows have a very great influence on the appearance of a building. As Mr. Cutbush says, the question of aesthetics should be left until later in the discussion.

The first part of his question referred to the connection between British standards and their development, and progress generally in the development of building materials. I am afraid that here there is a general tendency for manufacturers to consider that once an article or a building component has been made the subject of a British standard it remains static for a very long time. One ought to consider what a standard should be, and the answer is that a British standard is something which is intended primarily to produce not a repetitive standardised article but a certain quality below which materials and articles are not acceptable. It implies neither a minimum nor a maximum quality, but rather an optimum. I feel personally that in the past there has been a tendency for the British standard to be regarded as the maximum quality, and the manufacturers have tended not to produce articles above the standard level laid down by the British standard. They ought, on the other hand, to be encouraged to produce materials and articles of a quality equal to or higher than the quality laid down by the British standard.

In respect of what I have just said, it is obvious that there are tremendous advantages in the system of British standards, and therefore it might be interesting to hear what the advantages are to the architects in particular from the British Standards Institution point of view.

**Mr. Cutbush:** Let us start with specification writing. It may be that architects do not often write specifications, but at least they write notes for those prepared by their quantity surveyors. You will find that a British standard reference can very quickly give either the builder or the quantity surveyor the information he needs to know. To write an adequate specification for many of the materials or even the components that are used today requires frequently more knowledge than any one of us can expect to have. It would take much

more paper than we can afford to use in our specifications or our quantities.

There is one thing, however. I would appeal to you when you do quote a British standard to give the full information needed to make it usable. For instance, if you have to specify a bath, please give, in addition to the B.S. number, the size, type and colour, because a straight reference to the standard number alone does not provide the necessary detailed information.

What are the advantages apart from ease of specification? The greatest advantage is the accumulation of knowledge from many sources to produce a satisfactory level of requirement, as far as possible, not too low and yet high enough to avoid undue maintenance. There are further factors, in that if you are using standards, the manufacturers in most industries are in a position to supply to the specification, and you have an easy means of checking that what has been supplied to you is what you want.

A point on which I had better touch before we get off this subject is that some of you may have some doubts as to how far we expect British standards to be used in building. We believe that from the point of view of materials you can use British standards for nearly all types of building. A large number of components, on the other hand, have been prepared from the point of view of economic housing. Does that give you roughly what you want?

**Mr. Mills:** Yes, I think it does.

**Mr. Cutbush:** Earlier in the evening we said we would discuss aesthetics a little further in relation to standardisation. I should like to suggest that owing to technical developments, and especially the increased cost of labour, producers have to take the maximum advantage of mechanisation. Mechanisation is of limited value if the goods to be produced are not such that the manufacturer gets a long run of similar products. That permits him to design special machines or to use machines on which the changes to the setting up are infrequent. In many industries patterns and jigs are necessary and may be extremely costly. To offset any high costs of that nature, you must have a large output without change.

On this question of aesthetics, some little while ago a British Standards Institution committee was discussing asbestos cement rainwater pipes. The R.I.B.A. representative, who shall be nameless, suggested that the design of the socket on the pipe should be left to the discretion of each architect within certain specified limits. The manufacturers replied that that was quite all right by them if the architect would pay £20,000 for the making of the first set of moulds. After the first one of each pipe and fitting he could have the rest at the usual price. That is the sort of problem which we have to face. We have to accept the fact, I think, that with increased mechanisation the makers must make stock products.

What then can we do to meet that position? What we have to avoid, I feel, is unnecessary and useless variation. For

instance, a case was quoted to me the other day where someone said a particular component was costing 12½ per cent more. I asked why he was not using a British standard component, as there was one for that particular article which was not too bad. He said that he did not think his would be any better but at least he had the satisfaction of designing it himself. I do not think the clients of the building industry, taken as a whole, can afford 12½ per cent for architectural whims. I hope this is not too controversial!

I should like to touch on a point Mr. Mills mentioned earlier—windows. We had a long argument about it. I obtained two prices last week for wood windows for a ten-house housing scheme from a mass production joiner who also makes special designs. The windows to the B.S. design worked out at £35 a house. Using the same timber content but making the shapes different, the price went up by 30 per cent, which is approximately £100 on ten houses. £100 on ten houses is £3 million on three hundred thousand houses, which is 2,500 more houses at £1,250 for the same money. Can we afford it? That is all!

**Mr. Mills:** Obviously that is the heart of the matter, and we shall hear a little more about windows in a moment, I think. But to look at the wider field of the influence of British standards on aesthetics, once again we have to look at our categories, and the vast majority of British standards have no influence at all on the aesthetics of a building. After all, it does not matter what size and colour the drain-pipes are. It will not affect the final appearance of the building. But such things as gutters can have an effect, though not a very serious effect. The trouble begins to be really serious when we are working in the larger units. It is obviously a fact that we have to accept the present production situation in regard to many building components. The asbestos gutter unit is one case in point. Anyone who wanted special asbestos gutters specially designed would find it cheaper to have them done in copper or some such quite different material. Therefore, within the world of mass production, one has to accept the limitation of mass production. But as yet mass production does not fully cover the whole of the building field.

Here I am afraid we come back to metal windows. With metal windows, or windows of any sort, the appearance of the building can be radically changed by the use of a standard window which may not necessarily fit into the design of the building and be in accordance with the general conception of the building. There is a possibility, if we are not careful—and I hope Mr. Cutbush does not want this to happen—that architecture might become a sort of jigsaw puzzle of random standardised units, assembled as carefully as possible but producing a somewhat hotch-potch result. You get this in many cases when that approach has been made by the builder in question. Unless a building is designed on the basis of a complete modular unit it is not satisfactory. But that is another ques-

tion we will deal with later on. The design of the items making up a building can affect the overall appearance of the building in many cases, and it should be left to the designer. The standards produced by the British Standards Institution should be a guarantee of quality, performance and serviceability, and not of design.

The British standard specifications for metal windows fix the overall sizes of windows. This, in many buildings, determines the spacing of columns, stanchions, brick-work, openings, and even planning grids. In the case of industrial buildings, elements of many kinds can be affected and would have to be arranged to fit the windows. If the architect follows the dimensions and designs laid down, for example, in B.S.1787, it is likely to lead to uneconomical design, for the correct method of arriving at the solution is for the window sizes to be determined to suit the needs of the building concerned.

The architect must consider the appearance and the cost of the building as a whole, and a small increase in cost in having metal windows for a factory specially made will often result in very considerable economies in cost on other elements of the construction. In this case, aesthetics and economics are interwoven, as I think Mr. Cutbush pointed out for housing.

I feel that there is no real case for standardising windows, particularly for industrial or school buildings; or, indeed, other large elements of that sort where they can have a very big effect on aesthetics until—and there might be a case then—we can have a completely co-ordinated modular system; which, as I said before, is another question.

Following on this, you have probably gathered that I do not see how, in many types of buildings, architects can use some of the existing British standards because of their very serious influence on design. It would be interesting to hear what you feel about that point, Mr. Cutbush. Do you feel that building standards should be applicable to all building work?

**Mr. Cutbush:** I do not think for one moment that they should be applicable to all building work. I think I said earlier that standards which cover materials are probably generally applicable everywhere. In the case of components, particularly the larger components, there is no doubt that there are many instances where they are not applicable, and one is justified in using products, even at greater cost, other than the standard products.

On the other hand it should be borne in mind that there are fairly considerable demands, probably from those who are less interested in their buildings aesthetically, for articles off the shelf. If we can assist to produce articles off the shelf in a more aesthetic form, we may be doing a great deal more good than if we just sit back and say we do not want these for our buildings, so we will not let anyone else have them. Perhaps we had better leave that subject. We could discuss it all night!

I should like to ask you, as a practising

architect, what steps you think architects take to know that standards exist and how much you think they are likely to be using standards.

**Mr. Mills:** To answer your question in the opposite way from the way in which you have asked it, I think architects are beginning to use standards more fully. I know for a fact that we are using them in my own office far more than we did before the war. We find that it is time-saving to be able to refer to the British standard for our drain-pipes and so forth, but not our industrial metal windows! It does, as Mr. Cutbush pointed out, lead to economy in specification writing, and it means that we know right from the beginning what we are getting and that we are getting what we want.

Whether architects are obtaining all the information they need about British standards and the work of the British Standards Institution is another matter. Obviously meetings of this sort and the fact that the proceedings will be published in the *JOURNAL* of the Royal Institute will be helpful. I sincerely hope that the recipients of the *JOURNAL* will read them. This meeting does mean that there is an awakening of interest in British standards and in the work of the Institution, and I am also very pleased to see that most of the technical journals now not only give publication notices of the work of the British Standards Institution but in many cases run a digest feature giving a summary of most of the important standards as they are published. The R.I.B.A. *JOURNAL* and most of the others contain such a summary. Thus a way of finding out about standards and about the sort of standard that would be useful is open to architects if they are interested enough to take advantage of the facilities that exist. The Library here has a complete range of British standards, which is always available for reference.

There is one point I would like to ask Mr. Cutbush as a follow-up to this. Although the information is available to architects, there is the difficulty of the high cost of British standards publications. In many cases, for a very small volume one is asked to pay anything up to 7s. 6d., in spite of the non-profitmaking aspect of the Institution to which Mr. Weston referred earlier. To keep in touch with all the new British standards—unless one is lucky enough to receive them for review and therefore gets them for nothing—would be beyond the means of most architects. Can you tell us why, for example, British standards cannot be produced in a less expensive way, perhaps a one-page synopsis we could buy for 2d., and then decide, if we think it would be of value to us, to buy the full standard? Perhaps an intermediate course would be to publish them in some sort of punched form, instead of in an expensive linen cover, which we could put in a standard folder for reference. Is there any possibility of that, Mr. Weston?

**Mr. Weston:** The question of the cost of publications is very acute. I hope I shall not be quoted here, but to show you the



problem we are up against, I might mention that while the income from the sale of our specifications was estimated this year at £65,000, our printing bill is £63,000. As we have to maintain a staff of over forty to deal with distribution, you can see that we are not making any money at all out of our publications. We are losing heavily, even at present prices; the problem is a very difficult one.

As to how we could ensure that the specifications are made available more freely, I can say this: if the distribution were to increase so that instead of printing only 3,000 copies we could print about 50,000, the price could, of course, be reduced to a quarter of what it is now. But with a small sale and with the present high printing costs, we really cannot reduce it.

It is worth trying to meet Mr. Mills' point about a synopsis. We have prepared what we call a handbook for building materials and components in which we have given the essential features of some three hundred specifications. We feel these cover, broadly, the field in which architects and builders are generally interested. This is available at the modest cost, if I may so put it, of 25s. If you assume that the average cost of a specification is 3s., or perhaps more, you can see that there is a great saving in being able to get three hundred for only 25s.

The question of loose-leaf printing has been very fully investigated. The problem is that even if you have a loose-leaf publication, it has to be handled by our staff separately, and we have found that the cost to our sales department of handling only one document—even if it is only being sent by post—is about 6d. We have also to allow for membership discounts, so we will not be able to charge much less than 2s. after printing costs have been covered.

I have mentioned membership discounts. One way in which architects can keep fully informed of what work is being done is by taking out membership of our Institution. The minimum subscription for a firm is about five guineas, but for an individual it is as low as two guineas. You will agree that at present prices this is a very modest figure. For that, you will be kept fully informed. A monthly information sheet is made available, giving details of all new specifications, all new drafts and all new work that has been started. It also contains information about standards prepared in other countries. The yearbook and a certain number of standards will be made available to you free of charge. In this way architects can keep most fully informed of what the British Standards Institution is doing.

**Mr. Mills:** I can testify personally to the value of the handbook and I am glad that you mentioned it. It is an extremely useful volume. It is used extremely widely in my office, and we find it of particular interest, as would most architects, in that it gives a brief synopsis of the contents of most of the British standards concerned with building.

Perhaps we could deal with another subject before we draw to a close. A point

that does interest architects is that when they are converted and satisfied and use British standards, they would like to know that the things they have specified according to British standards are in fact being supplied and used according to the British standards. What steps can the architect take to find out if the goods he has specified do in fact comply with the appropriate standards?

**Mr. Weston:** That is a very important point. Many of our standards include the requirement that every component purporting to comply with the standard should have the letters 'B.S.' and the number of the standard put on it. You will find that quite a number of building components require that. By looking at the article you can see whether it is marked with the B.S. number. That, however, is only the maker's guarantee that he has done his best to comply with the standard, and we realise that this is not always as complete a guarantee as we would like it to be. Therefore in addition the Institution has its own certification mark. You may have seen it or you may have read about it. There has been a lot of publicity about it recently in connection with the transfer of the utility scheme. We have what is called the 'kite' mark, and that mark can only be applied under licence from the Institution in conjunction with a scheme of production and testing which ensures that it is only applied to an article which fully conforms to the British standard. That strange collection you saw on the table outside were specimens of articles that had not only the B.S. number but also the kite mark attached to them. They operate under a scheme of production control and inspection which ensures complete compliance.

This is growing at the present time, and there are certification schemes in relation to 73 British standards in all; that is to say, the materials of 73 standards. We feel that as the value of the certification marking scheme increases—and it is increasing rapidly—it will be an additional assurance that you have articles complying with British standards.

**Mr. Cutbush:** As a final question, may I ask what you think the architectural reaction to modular co-ordination might be? It seems to me to be a logical development of standardisation which should come in time. It would obviously have been advantageous if it could have come much earlier. In this country we have, over the course of many years now, settled the dimensions of many things. But perhaps the Americans were more fortunate, because they started their modular scheme at a moment when they had even far fewer trade standards established than we and had very little in the way of national standards. They are building their national standards on it. I am not sure that I ought to ask such questions when the Chairman of our own committee is sitting in the room!

**Mr. Mills:** I propose to answer the question quite broadly, and I hope that the Chairman of the Co-ordination Com-

mittee may fill in the very many gaps that I am bound to leave.

Briefly, the answer is that architects are very much interested in modular co-ordination, and this is shown by the fact that the R.I.B.A. have had a committee examining this subject in great detail. It is obvious that the modular system is particularly appropriate for certain types of building. This is shown by the success of the Hertfordshire schools, which are not only good examples of modular co-ordination but excellent examples of contemporary architecture. It is true to say that the whole system was designed by the architect so that every unit was properly related to every other unit, with an overall aesthetic conception. This has resulted in a feeling of unity and completeness which is often lacking in modern buildings.

This brings me back to the point made earlier: that British standards cannot in themselves influence design to any great extent, but a system of modular co-ordination controls devised by the architect can have a very good influence on architecture.

Another good example of this can be found in Finland, where, I am told, the whole standardisation system is in the hands of the Finnish Association of Architects, who not only control the shape of windows and things like that, but everything else, on a standards basis. It is therefore possible to co-ordinate all the items in a building so that they relate one to another not only in dimension and quality but in design and quality of materials and performance as well.

## DISCUSSION

**Mr. A. A. Macfarlane [4]:** Just after the war I made some enquiries of the Institution and among manufacturers about what is really meant by 'British standard'. Was it a minimum or a maximum? I was told that it is certainly not a minimum, nor could it be regarded as a maximum, nor, in fact, could it be regarded as an optimum. Some standards, I understood, largely from manufacturers, were low because of disagreement among themselves even as to an optimum standard.

In my own work I have rather disregarded specification to British standards, because for one thing one cannot know all that is in the British standard, and it takes some time to find the number of the proper standard if you are writing a specification. There is certainly Handbook No. 3, but you find only an excerpt from the specification and the essential information may not be there, so you have to buy the specification, in any case.

British standards inflate costs quite a bit. To take drainage, before the war we used a lot of seconds of salt-glazed drains. Nowadays architects, and even more particularly quantity surveyors, specify British standard tested salt-glazed pipes, and the cost of seconds is very great. It may be as much as 15 per cent, and that is appreciable with a large amount of draining.

The question of freedom of design has been raised. I do not specify British

standard skeleton frame flush doors, because they are positively poor and there are much better patterns on the market.

In the case of electrical goods, I was looking at a prototype shown to me by a manufacturer, and the British standard mark was not there. I said to the manufacturer, 'It would help greatly if the British standard were put on these components you are making.' He was very disgusted and said that the component was far superior to the British standard, and he would not put the mark on it. That, of course, is a wrong deduction, but it brings up another point. Flush doors, for instance, are not marked in any way as being British standard. All you get is 'Ext.' for the external doors. There is nothing whatever to show that the construction is in conformity with the British standard.

To depart from the British standard for windows—particularly wood windows—where there was a long run would not cost much more than to stick to the standard, provided the timber content was not greater. With a small number, as Mr. Cutbush has said, the cost would be affected very seriously.

**Mr. Weston:** The level of the standard is a question which each committee has to consider if a satisfactory article is to be provided for the particular type of commodity which is being specified. I am quite prepared to admit that it may not be the highest grade. You will readily appreciate from what has already been said by the architect on the other side of the platform that when you are dealing with mass production housing you may not wish to put in the highest grade. At the same time, Mr. Macfarlane has given a Yes/No answer, because he has pointed out that the standard for drain-pipes, which is a good standard, is more expensive than the qualities which are not so good; and obviously if you are going to have a higher quality, you must pay for it.

We look to the experts to determine the level of the standard, and that is why we should like the R.I.B.A. to take a more active part in the work of the committees, so that they can bring their point of view to bear and let us know whether they feel a standard is too high or too low.

There is also the point that if Mr. Macfarlane has found the summaries in the handbook do not contain the essential information, we should be glad if he would let us know. We have tried to ensure that it does give such information and we would welcome criticisms so that we can take account of them in the new edition which in due course will have to be prepared.

**Mr. Cutbush:** There was a criticism of the British standard for flush doors. Perhaps you would like to know that we have been trying to revise it, for I do not know how long. We are trying to put it on to a performance basis, and we have had first to define how the door should be tested.

Mr. Macfarlane said that if the run was long enough for wood windows the price would be the same. I can confirm that the run is somewhere in the region of five

thousand frames, according to figures I had given to me this week.

**Mr. Martin A. Buckmaster [Hon. A]:** I wonder how far there is a desire for standardisation and whether it is going into architectural details. That is to say, is it going into doorways and windows, and things of that sort? Is it, on the other hand, to be confined to where it is absolutely necessary and useful—to kitchens, bathrooms and standard equipment and to electricity and that type of thing?

If it is going to interfere with individual design it will be a great danger. I feel that no standardisation of individual effort is possible. We are living in a pretty ugly age, and it is my opinion that standardisation, if carried too far, will make things worse.

There is another point: you might standardise fireplaces. But uniformity would make things very dull. You would find your own fireplace in somebody else's house and that would be very tiresome. Standardised fireplaces would be very cheap affairs, and cheapness is nearly always dull.

**The Chairman:** Mr. Mills touched on this in one of his answers. Has he anything to add to what he said?

**Mr. Mills:** I can only underline what I said: that a British standard is not primarily intended to produce a repetitive standardised article but something which specifies a certain quality below which materials and articles are not acceptable. We should not look on the British Standards Institution as an organisation which churns out standards. The misconception has perhaps arisen because the Institution has dropped the word 'specification'. To me this tends to imply that there is a standardised article. I wonder whether some architects have been misled in this way.

**Mr. Weston:** The word 'specification' was dropped because many of our publications are not in fact specifications. We have British standard terminology, British standard glossary of terms, British standard definitions, British standard symbols, and so on. The specification was regarded as something which completely specified the article or material, whereas there might be only the dimensional standardisation of a component. Certain institutions were very insistent that we should not apply the word 'specification' in such cases. In order to get a brief title which would apply to all the publications of the Institution, therefore, we used the term 'British standard'. You will find, however, that it is generally amplified on the cover or inside by the word 'specification', 'report', 'dimensions', 'method', 'test', or whatever it may be.

**Mr. Anthony Pott [A]:** I wish to come back at Mr. Weston on publications. I am sure there are many practical difficulties, but this is a very important matter. Because I believe that British standards should be more widely used by architects, I do not hesitate to 'blow the gaff' on him.

Supposing, in a fit of virtuous flushness, an architect decided to do something about British standards. He would buy that very valuable publication, the handbook, for

25s., and he would arrange to receive the monthly information leaflet. The latter contains new specifications and amendments, and he might find that his handbook was already out of date. It is very important that there should be some means of keeping it up to date, and one method would be to print the monthly sheet on one side of the paper only so that it could be cut up and pasted in the handbook. It would not eliminate the need for buying the full specification now and again.

Mr. Mills and Mr. Cutbush spoke about the benefits to be obtained from standardisation. They mentioned economy in production and reduction in stocks and the ease of replacement. I do not think anything was said about economy in use, if I may employ that term. It comes to this: that the architect obviously wants to buy each component cheaply, but he is not interested in buying cheap components so much as components at a price his client can pay. His interest is in a cheap building, and it is important that in buying cheap articles he does not involve himself in higher cost in incorporating them in the building. This leads back to the question of modular co-ordination, and I am sorry we have not heard more about it. So far, British standards have rightly been based on materials like brickwork and so on. One has components which go into a reasonable kind of building, because brickwork is a very flexible material and there is no difficulty in joining these articles, because you have a plastic medium in between. We are now getting away from this type of building to some extent, and the whole question of the size of component is becoming more important. It comes to this: that we are to have larger elements, and if we are to have them at a price our clients can pay we want the British Standards Institution to consider very much more closely how they are to be joined up to produce the building. That is very important for the architect, who has on the one hand a well organised and rather terrifying array of manufacturers and on the other hand the building owner who, as I say, wants components incorporated at a price he can pay.

**The Chairman:** The first question has something to do with Mr. Weston's £65,000.

**Mr. Weston:** It is perhaps not properly appreciated that the notice in the information sheet is only that an amendment has been issued. All you have to do is to write in for it, and you will receive a sheet of paper with a gummed edge that you can stick into your copy of the specification. In 95 per cent of the cases you will receive it free of charge.

**Mr. Pott:** I am sorry I misled you. I did know that you have only to fill in the slip. I was talking about keeping the handbook up to date.

**Mr. Weston:** We appreciate the problem, but it is inevitable with that type of publication. We shall be pleased to have any suggestions as to how it can be remedied. We have given a lot of thought to this matter, and the only solution we can see

so far is to issue a supplement every twelve months indicating what specifications have been added and what modifications have been made. Specifications go out at the rate of about 25 a month, although not all of them, of course, apply to building.

**Mr. Richard Henniker [F]:** I do not think that the handbook can be used in quite the sense people have suggested. I look upon it as a means of checking whether there is a British standard. It does not matter whether it is up to date or not, because you have almost certainly to get the specification. When you have obtained it, you may or may not find that you wish to incorporate it in your own specification. A certain number I constantly use and keep up to date. Others—although I am interested in them—have no practical application for me. I am very much interested in the business of keeping specifications up to date, particularly in filing those which I have. Personally, I use a periodical list of building subjects as a filing index for these specifications. My great regret is that it is not published frequently enough and that there is not enough space for me to make notes of amendments. We have to get two copies from the British Standards Institution, which we extract from them rather reluctantly and paste on to a large sheet of paper on which we make notes. There is the germ of an idea there, I believe.

I should like to refer, if I may, to the change from 'British standard specification' to 'British standard'. I would suggest that you should have called it 'a British standard specification' and then you would be completely logical.

May I crave your indulgence to get the point about drains clear. What is actually meant, I think, is that there are occasions when the British standard puts up the price of drainage. This is due simply to the fact that before the war the local authorities were content with seconds, but now they have it in their Bibles that these pipes have to be British standard tested!

**Mr. William G. Boaks:** May I raise a small point about which I am not clear. You encourage the use of British standards by your specifications. How can you encourage the use of codes of practice and get builders' craftsmen to abide by them? I am not sure whether this is within your province.

**The Chairman:** I think we can leave the answer to that question, because Mr. Mills will make a final statement on the advisability or desirability of the acceptance of standardisation by architects. The answer may be given there.

**Mr. F. Kerr-Lucarotti [A]:** I should like to ask whether there is any likelihood of manufacturers stating on their labels what are the chemical constituents of paint. One is left to specify that all the material shall be obtained from one manufacturer. But supposing you want a particular colour which is made by one manufacturer? I am chary of putting one finish on somebody else's undercoat. In many cases it destroys the results. Chemists do it, so why should

not manufacturers? I suppose they are jealous of their trade secrets.

A difficulty arises with regard to standards in overcoming traditional methods. I came across one interesting point not connected with building, but with block-making. Blockmakers are accustomed to quote the sizes of their blocks in inches, I believe, but typesetters work seventy-two points to the inch. A printer I know asked a blockmaker whether he could supply the blocks to suit points in type. The blockmaker looked at him with an expression that suggested he wished he had learned double-Dutch in his youth!

**Mr. Cutbush:** I am sure we at the British Standards Institution would love to put the composition of paint on the tin. We have been battling with the paint industry for many times as many years as I have been in the Institution and we are not achieving vast results. If the architects would be more insistent on the need for the disclosure by the paint manufacturer of what he puts in his paint the latter might be more willing to co-operate with the Institution and the Institution would be better able to help the user.

**Mr. J. A. Spon [A]:** I should like to ask Mr. Weston whether there is any possibility of the British Standards Institution producing the British standard codes of practice in a companion volume to the handbook, because it is most valuable. It will in time, if it is kept up to date, become the architect's Bible as far as methods of construction and so on are concerned. It contains a vast amount of information that cannot be obtained anywhere else, and I hope it will be available in a compact form in due course.

The problem of revising the handbook might be overcome if it were divided on the basis of headings such as trade specifications or on the lines of the break-up of the British standard codes. We have heard a lot about the cost of printing, and some play has been made on the problem of going through the monthly digest. There is no going through it in practice. On an average there are not more than two or three or four, or maybe five, standards in it which concern building. The majority of the stuff has nothing to do with architects at all. At least five pages are concerned with standards in the countries of Europe. I would humbly suggest that the British Standards Institution could probably economise here. Architects do not need to know every month exactly what standards have been reintroduced or revised. This information, so far as architects and builders are concerned, could be issued every three months.

Finally, there has been excessive emphasis on the question of economies—on the value of the British standards in producing economies. One is rather haggard by economy at the moment, but it is as well to remember that the British Standards Institution has been in existence for 50 years now. It is to be hoped that we are not to remain under a cloud of economies for the rest of our lives. We are

not draughtsmen, we are architects. We are trying to give something in the way of art as a value of its own. I hope that we are going to be able to give something without having to think that the total cost of the job is the be-all and end-all of everything.

**Mr. Weston:** There is a proposal that we should try to group certain of these codes of practice, and it is hoped that they will be available in the form of a volume before long.

The sub-division of the information sheet has also been considered. Thirty thousand copies go out, and we have tried to break it down into sections of interest to particular sections of industry and to make it available in a more condensed form. So far we have not seen our way through this problem. There are already 60 sections of industry, and if we had to print 60 separate monthly information sheets the cost would be very heavy indeed. We continually consider the point, and we are well aware of the necessity of keeping it before us.

**Mr. Vivian Levett [Student]:** We have discussed the handbook this evening and the way in which we use standards, and it seems to be indicated that the position is not very satisfactory. The situation is that very often the handbook and copies of the standards are not available, and people rely on manufacturers' catalogues. If we want information about any particular product we tend to go first of all to the makers' catalogues. I have been in the offices of several private practitioners since the war, and that is the general situation. I am now with a local authority where I can refer to British standards by walking along the corridor, and I do it. The problem of revising the handbook is of importance to those of us who believe in the idea of standardisation.

With regard to standardised control of appearance, we have to accept some mass production, and if the manufacturers could get together and agree upon British standards of size and shape there would still be a fair amount of scope for individual design. The question whether it is good to accept standardised sizes is somewhat unrealistic.

**Mr. Mills:** I hope that this meeting has been useful, and I personally would like to thank Mr. Weston and Mr. Cutbush for coming along to answer questions, and for making the discussion so interesting.

I hope that this meeting will have opened the way to a greater understanding of the work of the British Standards Institution, and I hope that architects will take advantage of it and will make use of British standards as far as they can. I also hope that they will assist those of us who serve on committees of the Institution, and if there are members here who are interested the Institute would be glad to hear from them, so that when members are required for committees their names can be considered.

We spend a lot of time on this work, and it is well worth while in the end. If we are not satisfied as architects with the final



results, we must use our influence to see that they come into line with our ideas if we can, because in point of fact architects are among the larger users of the things which are covered by British standards.

On the question of codes of practice, I am afraid there is little real hope of getting the operatives on a building site to read these. It is sometimes difficult to get them to read drawings, let alone what might be supplementary information. Perhaps there might be a possibility of simplifying—or we might call it popularising—codes of practice and issuing simple versions which could be made available for members of the team of operatives on a building job. I have in mind particularly the sort of leaflet which the Ministry of

Works publishes, usually for the builder to give away to his men, on the latest methods of doing this, that or the other. It might be possible to adopt some such method if the people on the site are interested enough in codes of practice and what lies behind them. Frankly, I do not hold out much hope, but if it is going to be done, it must be done in a pretty elementary and superficial way.

Once again, I want to thank the British Standards Institution for its co-operation, and to appeal to members of the Institute to give the Institution and their own members who serve on its committees the fullest support and help in their work in connection with the preparation of British standards.

## International Union of Architects

**New Headquarters.** Through the generosity of the French Government, an office has been put at the disposal of the International Union in the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts, 15 Quai Malaquais, Paris 7. **The Executive Committee.** The Executive Committee of the Union met in Paris from 27 to 29 January 1952. Among the matters of interest discussed were the following:—

(a) The Scandinavian countries have asked for agreement to a Scandinavian group section instead of separate national sections. This modification has been conceded. At present it does not involve any alteration in the individual subscriptions payable.

(b) The Committee discussed the question of those sections in default with their subscriptions and generally reviewed the financial position, which still gives cause for anxiety.

(c) It was agreed to admit Mexico to membership of the Union, and the resignation of the Irish Republic was accepted with regret.

(d) The circulation of the Union's Bulletin in the periodical *Architetti* was considered, and after a prolonged discussion it was agreed to circulate copies to all members of working committees free of charge.

(e) The question of international students' competitions was discussed, with reference to the danger of duplication between the I.U.A. and other international organisations, e.g., the F.B.U.A., C.I.A.M., etc.

(f) The formation of two new committees was approved. These will each include some non-architects; one is charged with examining the diverse aspects of collaboration between architects and those specialis-

ing in the other arts, and the other with examining the relationship between architects and civil engineers.

(g) The Committee approved the appointment of a sub-committee to make preparations for the 3rd Congress in Lisbon in 1953. The members of this sub-committee are M. Vago, M. Ceas, the Hon. Godfrey Samuel and M. Tchumi.

### 3rd International Congress on Public Health.

This Congress is to be held in Paris from 9-14 June 1952. The International Union will be represented at the Congress, and it is hoped that a meeting of the I.U.A. Committee on Public Health will be held simultaneously. (U.K. representative is Mr. Lionel Pearson [F].)

**International Conference of Artists.** An International Conference of Artists is to be held under the auspices of U.N.E.S.C.O. in Venice from 22-28 September 1952. The International Union is to be represented by M. Pierre Vago, Secretary-General, and he has asked that if any architects from the United Kingdom are considering attending they should act as additional representatives of the International Union. As far as can be ascertained, no expenses can be paid. Will any member who might consider going please communicate with the Secretary to the United Kingdom Committee, c/o R.I.B.A.

**Meetings of I.U.A. Committees.** Meetings of Committees have been convened as follows:

Housing Committee (Mr. J. L. Womersley [A]), in Algiers, 15-16 May 1952.

School Design Committee (Mr. C. H. Aslin [F]), at Lausanne, 6-7 July 1952.

Town Planning Committee (Professor Gordon Stephenson [F]), at Lausanne, 6-7 July 1952.

## Practice Notes

Edited by Charles Woodward [A]

**IN PARLIAMENT. New Flats. (Air-Raid Shelters.)** Asked to what extent it is the policy of his Department to encourage local authorities in London and other urban areas to include the provision of air-raid shelters in designing new blocks of flats, the Minister of Housing and Local Government replied: I should like to encourage local authorities in vulnerable areas to provide air-raid shelters in new blocks of flats, so far as is possible without the use of scarce materials which are needed more urgently for other purposes. (22 April 1952.)

**Defence Regulation 56A.** Asked in what circumstances under his Regulations local authorities act as his agents in prosecutions on charges of exceeding the £100 a year free limit in building; and, in view of the desirability of encouraging those who will help themselves to provide homes, if he would now amend his Regulations to permit greater latitude in such cases, the

Minister of Works replied: Local authorities have powers without reference to my Department to institute proceedings against persons suspected of contravening Defence Regulation 56A. They now have considerable discretion to licence the erection of houses, and I am considering with my right hon. Friend, the Minister of Housing and Local Government, whether any further changes should be made in the licensing system. (22 April 1952.)

**Building Control Regulations (Personal Labour).** Asked if he would take steps to exempt the cost of the time spent by a person building his own house from the £100 limit, the Minister of Works replied: It is already the practice, for the purposes of building control regulations, to exclude from the cost of work the value of the personal labour of the building owner himself. (29 April 1952.)

### MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

**House Building Contracts.** Circular 42/52 dated 9 April addressed to Local Housing Authorities in England is reproduced here in full as it contains important suggestions in connection with the R.I.B.A. Form of

Contract and other contractual matters: *Form of Contract.* Use should be made of the standard form of contract for Local Authorities prepared by the Royal Institute of British Architects in association with the National Federation of Building Trades' Employers and the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. This form of contract is popular in the building industry. It is already widely used by Local Authorities but often with amendments which vary between authority and authority. Such alterations to the standard conditions and contrary or conflicting provisions in the bills of quantities or other contract documents are liable to give rise to misunderstandings and may lead to claims by contractors. They may also deter builders from tendering and reduce competition or add to the prices tendered. The Working Party on Building and the Girdwood Committee on House Building Costs both recommend the use of the standard contract without alteration.

*Method of Payment.* Wherever possible advantage should be taken of the reference to 'stage payments' in paragraph 24(b) of the standard contract to make an agreement (which would be a contract document) with the contractor whereby he would

receive interim payments at agreed progressive stages of completion of the houses (or of stipulated groups of houses if the contract were for a large number) instead of at stipulated periods of time whether the progress then made with the completion of the houses is good or bad. The proposed stages would, of course, have to be specified in the invitation to tender. They might be:

- 1st. Up to dampcourse level including site concrete.
- 2nd. Up to first floor with joists.
- 3rd. Up to eaves level.
- 4th. Roof timbered and tiled or slated and stacks completed.
- 5th. Flooring, stairs, and partitions completed and ceiling boards fixed.
- 6th. Plastering and glazing and services and fireplaces completed.
- 7th. Doors, cupboards and dressers, skirtings and pavings completed.
- 8th. Internal plumbing and painting and decorations completed.
- 9th. Drainage and paths, fences and external works completed.

Small builders with limited financial resources may not be willing to enter into a 'stage payments' agreement, but for sizeable contracts an obligation on the contractor to bring the work to specified stages in order to qualify for successive interim payments should result in the faster completion of groups of houses in the contract, and in the finishing of the whole contract nearer to the stipulated time.

The maximum sum due from time to time under the contract should be paid promptly, and certainly within the period named in the contract. The Minister will consider applications for supplemental loan sanction to meet interim payments due under the contract for unforeseen extra costs incurred, in order to minimise outstanding balances held pending the settlement of final accounts. Such applications should be supported by full particulars of the additional costs to which they relate.

**Retention Money.** As suggested in paragraph 4 of the Appendix to Circular 160/47, retention money should be related to the completion of individual houses and quicker completions encouraged by the payment of three-quarters of the retention money on practical completion of individual houses or groups of houses. It is to be noted that clause 24(c) of the standard contract requires the 'limit of retention fund' to be inserted in the Appendix to the contract as a fixed sum and not as a percentage.

**Payments for fluctuations in costs of labour or materials.** Payments shown to be due to the contractor for increased costs under the fluctuations clause of the contract should be included in interim certificates and should not be subject to a deduction for retention money.

**Bills of Quantities.** Some builders—particularly in rural districts—take the view that house-building, which is simpler and more repetitive than many other forms of building, can in appropriate circumstances be tendered for without bills of quantities. The Minister recognises that many builders prefer to tender on bills of quantities, but

he would be willing to approve the acceptance by a local authority of a satisfactory tender without their use. Specifications should be complete and detailed.

**Variations of design and substitute materials.** The design or equipment of the houses in a contract should not be varied as work progresses. Such variations involve delay and expense, and may upset the even flow of the contractor's work. The houses should be allowed to proceed to completion, variations noted as improvements during their construction being left to be included in the next group of houses to be built. Before specifications are settled it should be confirmed that the materials proposed to be specified are available. Nevertheless, the use of substitute materials must be readily permitted if delay is not to result because a particular specification is temporarily not obtainable. Greater use should be made of the formula '... or other equal and approved'. The naming of, or too rigid insistence upon, proprietary articles under prime cost items should be avoided. The Authority will realise the advantage of empowering their architect or other senior technical officer at once to allow the use of substitute materials whenever he is satisfied that delay in construction would otherwise result; and of encouraging close and continuous contact between their officers and contractors during the progress of the work.

**Erection of houses by small builders under Circular 92/46.** Many houses have been built for local authorities, both by contractors building on their own land and by small builders unused to building under full scale contract conditions, under the arrangements set out in Circular 92/46. These arrangements should continue to be used where appropriate. They enable, for instance, a small builder to build for sale at an agreed price to the local authority, houses identical with houses already built to current standards and economy of design, without detailed plans, bills of quantities, specifications or full contract conditions. Local Authorities need not regard themselves as tied to the maximum of 12 houses specified in paragraph 3 of Appendix A to the Circular.

**Services and Equipment in Houses.** Circular 37/52 dated 1 April addressed to housing authorities in England suggests that economies in the services and equipment of houses should be considered by distinguishing the essential from the unessential. Due regard should be had to the requirements of those to whom the houses will be let, which are likely to vary between area and area. The housing authority may perhaps decide to instal services and equipment of different standards in different groups of houses at appropriately varying rents. A saving of £50 in the capital cost of a house is equivalent to a reduction of over 10d. a week in rent. Prospective tenants may prefer to do without some of the less necessary though still desirable services and items of equipment if by so doing they can still have a good house at a lower rent. The Minister will not disapprove for purposes of subsidy houses in which these items are kept to essentials.

**Domestic Fuel Policy.** Circular 40/52 addressed to housing authorities in England calls attention to a new edition of the 'List of Recommended Domestic Solid Fuel Appliances' issued by the Coal Utilisation Council, 3 Upper Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1, price 6d., List No 4. Private developers should be informed by local authorities that they expect houses built under licence to comply with modern standards of domestic heating, and that they will require to know what are the developer's proposals for heating by solid fuel. Similar enquiry should be made of applicants for licences for works of conversion or adaptation. The payment of an improvement grant is subject to the condition that the appliances are selected from the list.

The Coal Utilisation Council give advice on the selection, installation and operation of improved types of solid fuel appliances.

**Housing Associations and 'Self-Help' Groups.** Advice to local authorities on the part that housing associations and 'self-help' groups can usefully play in the national housing programme is contained in circular 44/52 issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The circular points out that the part to be played by these bodies is a matter for decision by the local authority of the area in which the work is proposed to be carried out.

Housing associations which build through a building contractor can and do render valuable service to housing in many areas by providing houses for special needs, such as houses for aged persons and for key workers in new and expanding industries engaged on work of national importance in the rearmament and export programmes. Dealing with housing associations formed by groups of persons able or capable of being trained to build houses for occupation by members of the group without the help of paid labour, the circular points out that they make no demand on the supply of building labour, one of the resources on which the national programme depends, but they do draw upon the general pool of building materials.

Referring to the Minister's statement in the House of Commons last February that he would like to show some practical appreciation of the initiative and determination of the members of 'self-help' groups to help themselves, the circular says that the Minister 'hopes that any "self-help" group able to convince the local authority that it has the will and capacity to supplement what would otherwise be done in the area with the available building labour and so to make a contribution to the local housing programme, will be enabled to do so in appropriate instalments.'

The circular also makes the following points: The number of licences issued to 'self-help' groups should be related to the resources of the members of that group to complete a given number of houses in a set time. Progress made by these groups in the construction of houses must be taken into consideration in any review of housing progress in the area undertaken in support

of an application to the Ministry for a further instalment of houses. Suggestions are made to local authorities of ways of helping groups to become efficient and balanced house-building units. Local authorities are urged to encourage informal approach to them by persons anxious to form 'self-help' groups. It is undesirable that such people should incur any expense or enter into any commitments until they have ascertained that they will be able to build the houses.

For advice on the formation of a housing association and its functions enquirers should be recommended to consult the National Federation of Housing Societies, 13, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, which is the only central body officially recognised under Section 96 of the Housing Act 1936 as a central association or body 'for the purpose of promoting the formation and extension of Housing Associations and of giving them advice and assistance.'

**ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS.** In the R.I.C.S. Journal for April 1952 the following statement appears under the heading 'R.I.B.A. Form of Contract, Fees under Clauses 3 and 21.'

'The Quantity Surveyors Committee wish to draw the attention of members to the advisability of stating separately in bills of quantities (a) amounts which are to be provided or allowed for work which has to be carried out by a local authority or public service company or authority by reason of bye-law or statutory requirements and for which no selection is possible, and (b) amounts to be provided for work which is to be carried out by persons (who may be either private firms or public bodies as mentioned above) nominated or selected by the architect.'

'Under the R.I.B.A. Form of Agreement and Schedule of Conditions for Building Contracts, payment for work falling under (a) above which has been done by a local authority or public service company or authority is, in the opinion of the Quantity Surveyors Committee, governed by Clause 3 (local and other authorities notices and fees) and payment for work under (b) above is governed by Clause 21 (nominated sub-contractors).'

**PLANNING DECISION.** In an appeal against the local planning authority's refusal to allow the erection of a kennel with fenced runs in the garden of a house, the Minister of Housing and Local Government allowed the appeal and rejected the local planning authority's submission that the proposal involved development within the meaning of the Town and Country Planning Act 1949. The Minister stated that planning control must not be used as a substitute for remedies available to neighbouring residents under the law of nuisance. (THE ESTATES GAZETTE, 26 April 1952.)

**MINISTRY OF WORKS.** Building maintenance licences. Arrangements can now be made for annual maintenance licences to

cover minor works of alteration consequent on the installation of new machinery and on the transfer of machinery from one factory to another, besides (as hitherto) on transfers in the same factory. Current licences will be amended on application to the Ministry's Regional Licensing Officers. (MOW/37/52. P.1.49.)

**LAW CASES. Marks and Spencer, Ltd. v. L.C.C. and Central Land Board.** On 1 April the Court of Appeal allowed, by a majority, the appeal of the Plaintiff company from a decision of Mr. Justice Harman on the effect of section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1947 in respect of a claim to complete building works begun before the appointed day. The plaintiffs had a valid interim development permission given under the Interim Development Order of 1933 and a consent of the L.C.C. given in August 1938 as to site cover and height.

There was a separate contract for demolition which was completed by July 1939, but in view of the international situation, no rebuilding work was done. The L.C.C. took the view that demolition work was not 'work for the erection of any building' within the meaning of section 78 of the Act, the erection of the building had not been begun before the appointed day, and planning permission could not be deemed to have been granted under Part 3 of the Act for the completion of the works. The Central Land Board made a claim for development charge.

The Court of Appeal, by a majority, reversed the decision of Mr. Justice Harman, and held that 'work for the erection of a building' was well capable of including demolition and was in accordance with the usage of the word in the field of building operations. The Plaintiff company had shown that the works could have been completed in conformity with a planning scheme or a permission granted under an interim development order and the claim for development charge failed. The appeal was allowed with costs and leave was given to the L.C.C. to appeal to the House of Lords. (THE ESTATES GAZETTE, 5 April 1952.)

**Haviland v. Long.** Breach of covenant to repair. Premises were let to the defendant on a full repairing lease. Before the expiry of this lease the landlord entered into a new lease with another person for 14 years at a rent of £1,900 per annum, the new lease to take effect from the date of expiry of the old lease. The rent of £1,900 was a fair rent for the premises on the basis that the repairs required by the covenants of the old lease had been carried out. The new lease contained an agreement whereby the new tenant agreed to put the premises into good structural and decorative repair and the landlords agreed to pay over to the new tenant any sum received by way of dilapidations from the defendant, the lessee under the old lease. At the expiry of the old lease the landlords sued the defendant for breaches of the covenant to keep the premises in good and tenantable

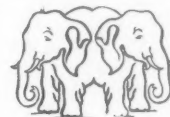
repair and the cost of putting the premises into repair was agreed at £1,170. The defendant contended that, having regard to section 18 of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1927, he was under no liability because in the circumstances the value of the reversion had not been diminished.

Held, by the Court of Appeal, the governing consideration was the fact that the repairs were necessary to be done, and not the circumstances in which the landlord and the new tenant agreed upon the manner of meeting the charge. The damage to the reversion was the cost of repair, namely £1,170, and the landlord was entitled to recover that amount. (1 All E.R. 463, 1952.)

**Stack v. The Church Commissioners for England. Court of Appeal, 29 April 1952.** This was an appeal by the Commissioners against the order of the County Court Judge granting Mr. Slack leave to convert premises in Belsize Park Gardens, Hampstead, N.W., into several separate furnished tenements. Section 163 of the Housing Act 1936 gives the Court power to authorise such conversion where it is proved that, because of changes in the character of the neighbourhood, the house cannot be readily let as a single tenement, but could be readily let for occupation if converted into two or more tenements.

For the Commissioners it was contended that under Section 163 of the Act there must be a physical alteration of the house—a conversion of the building and not merely a conversion of use. The section did not cover a functional change, and did not permit conversion by a mere change in the mode of letting. The County Court Judge had misconstrued the section by holding that there was no necessity for any structural alteration of the premises.

In dismissing the appeal the Court said that the section was intended to cover cases where structural alteration was necessary, and, as a rule, that would make a more serious inroad on the covenant of the lease than a breach of a covenant with regard to letting. Words had to be used to cover that case, and the Court thought that, *prima facie*, the greater included the less. There was no difficulty in construing the word 'conversion' to cover the type of change contemplated in this case. If a case is assumed in which a house, let as a single tenement, could be let as two or more self-contained flats without any structural alteration, the Court could not see why a County Court judge should not have jurisdiction to deal with an application of that kind under the words of the section. The section leaves it to the Court to decide what shall be sanctioned, and any terms on which it shall be sanctioned. The Court held that the judge had jurisdiction to make the order, and that there was no ground for interfering with the order. (THE ESTATES GAZETTE, 3 May 1952.)







## Correspondence

### 'THE CITY OF EDINBURGH'

Sir,—Mr. Alan Reich has written in the JOURNAL a Review of 'The City of Edinburgh' by the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Scotland, published by H.M.S.O. This work, priced at 45s., is for its bulk without doubt cheap in these days of dear everything. One begs leave to wonder why this monumental work about Edinburgh, one of the traditional homes of printing and publishing since 1507, bears the imprint not of one of Edinburgh's old-established and great printers but that of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society in Glasgow for the plates, with a further Glasgow firm printing the text.

As you are aware, our Institute Conference is to be held in Edinburgh this summer, and simply because of this I write a note of caution (for the benefit of any members who may think of consulting this work) to query the scholarship and authority. I have not examined the work in detail—the text is written anonymously—and only speak of one of the many buildings described. This is St. Giles' Church and I offer you the following comments:

St. Giles 'for a brief interval of five years the Cathedral . . .'. The building was never a cathedral prior to the Reformation and was elevated to this status for five years in Charles I's time and subsequently for 26 years (1662-88), making a total of 31 years, not five as stated.

'There is no evidence that the fabric rests on an undercroft or crypt'. It is known that it does not.

'Nave covered by a low quadripartite vault'. This vaulting was demolished *circa* 1830 and I am aware of no authority for its having been quadripartite. I also feel that by the date given the clerestory windows had been built up. Also how is it known that the original choir vault, demolished *circa* 1450, was quadripartite? Incidentally, the glossary mentioned by your reviewer does not assist in clarifying the word 'quadripartite'.

Popes issue Bulls, not 'Bills.'

'Whereas *previously* the Church had been cut up', etc., mentioned in connection with 1559, antedates the subdivision of the building, which was all carried out in the Post-Reformation days, i.e., after 1560. Part of the east end 'for use as a school'. Although this was mooted in the Corporation, I am aware of no authority that states it actually happened. The probability is that it did not.

Dr. William Chambers did not 'finance' the scheme for the most recent restoration. He headed a list of public subscribers. This restoration of St. Giles came *after* Chambers demitted office and not, as stated, during his Provostship.

'In 1882 the former piers were replaced.' This 'former' refers only to piers executed in the earlier 19th century restoration and not to medieval work, as the text implies.

St. Eloi's Chapel was *increased* in size by some 50 per cent, and thus the expression 'narrowed by modern expansion' is misleading. Is there any authority older than Sir Daniel Wilson, some 100 years ago, designating the Chapel as belonging to St. Eloi as stated? The evidence in my opinion is very strongly against this attribution.

'Until 1829 the North half of the North Transept had been a Chapel'. Not so. At the time of the Reformation it ceased to be a chapel for two centuries. First it became part of the Town Clerk's office, and subsequently at the date given, a portion of the city police office.

My authorities give 1451, and not 1454 as stated, as the year of Cranston's second term of office as Provost.

I am aware of no grounds for claiming the Kennedy arms cited as being those of the then Bishop of St. Andrews. As a collegiate church St. Giles was *not* under his jurisdiction, but I admit that this work may have been executed almost immediately prior to collegiate status being granted. He was a cadet member of the Kennedy family and should, in days when heraldry was treated precisely and with respect, have differenced his shield with cadency; and finally he, by virtue of his office, bore official arms that would have been impaled on the blazon.

I beg to query that the Moray brass is in the Lauder Aisle. The more likely designation is the Holy Blood Aisle and the probability is that the Lauder Aisle was demolished during the 18th century.

The fourth Earl of Atholl was not buried in the Chepman aisle but in the south transept (St. Anthony's aisle) one bay westwards.

These points have been taken at random and it may well be that there are others that will occur to historians. As an architect I would draw attention to the section of the building provided. Although no authority or source for this drawing is given a degree of accuracy is looked for. It would appear that the length and breadth of the plan provided have been measured but not so the heights for the section, for the proportions of upper windows, some of which are readily accessible for measurement, have obviously been badly guessed.

Perhaps the author may care to dispute my points. I should be the first to welcome his vindication provided the statements are authenticated by contemporary documentary proof. If not, it is to be deplored that misstatements, although small, should find their way into a book that has such an air of final authority. Having examined the very full description of but one building—one of importance and great historic moment in this city's history—and ended in so many queries, I am, unlike the reviewer, left wondering about the remaining 250 descriptions.

ESME GORDON [4]

### DRAWING PAST AND PRESENT

Sir,—I was interested to read Mr. Scott-Moncrieff's letter in the March issue of the JOURNAL relating to the paucity of detail provided by architects of the past in their drawings.

Surely circumstances have changed, even since the days from which Mr. Scott-Moncrieff cites his own experience. In the past it is well known that buildings were constructed by those we now term sub-contractors and the detail was far less complicated and more academic and traditional than is the case today. They were more masters of their own trade and probably had a more general knowledge of adjoining trades; this is not to imply anything derogatory to present building methods but rather to emphasise the static and traditional atmosphere in which every son learned from his father and the apprentice from his master.

Today there are so many varied ways of expressing new ideas, and who could say with any certainty that the 'outline' drawings of the past could be applied to the construction of modern buildings, taking for an example the Royal Festival Hall? If the building is of a traditional nature then 'outline' drawings may very well be interpreted correctly, always provided that the guiding hand is there to see that the constructional errors of the past are avoided and that their remedy is correctly applied in the light of later experience. How better can this be done than by sufficiently detailed working drawings which, if the contractor is worth his salt, should be capable of correct interpretation without confusion?

To prepare a specification which says in effect, 'Do all work necessary and conform with all the bye-laws', leaving much of the written design in the hands of the quantity surveyor, may not be the happiest way of promoting confidence in the profession. There are several firms at present who appear to have a mission in life to 'educate' the architect and to tell him what his job is, and I believe it is necessary for him to influence the reversal of this tendency—without, however, encroaching on engineers' territory—by drafting his detail right from the start and, making use of the *relevant* technical data, showing exactly what is required. I have heard it said that half-inch details should be drawn before the eighth scale plans.

Johnson once remarked in so many words that, having composed your essay, you should read through it and select those passages you consider most fine and then cross them out. To rely on 'divine afflatus' is not enough these days; there are more earthy matters.

Has not the Productivity Committee returned from America with the suggestion, voiced by Mr. Robert Matthew, that more time should be spent on working out the last details on the drawing board rather than that far more costly time should be expended making late and uneconomic decisions as the job progresses?

Yours faithfully,

F. KERR-LUCAROTTI [4]

# Review of Construction and Materials

This section gives technical and general information. The following bodies deal with specialised branches of research and will willingly answer inquiries.

The Director, The Building Research Station, Garston, near Watford, Herts.

Telephone: Garston 2246.

The Officer-in-charge, The Building Research Station Scottish Laboratory, Thorntonhall, near Glasgow.

Telephone: Busby 1171.

The Director, The Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, Bucks.

Telephone: Princes Risborough 101.

The Director, The British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Telephone: Abbey 3333.

The Director, The Building Centre, 26 Store Street, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.C.1.

Telephone: Museum 5400 (10 lines).

The Director, The Scottish Building Centre, 425-7 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2.

Telephone: Douglas 0372.

**Colour.** In recent years the effect of colour in our surroundings has received much attention, particularly in the decoration of factory buildings and the machinery in them. Several systems of colour notation have been advanced, and of these probably the two most widely known are the Ostwald and the Munsell. Wilhelm Ostwald lived from 1853 to 1932, and Albert H. Munsell from 1859 to 1918, and both systems aim at a method of colour identification in which each tone can be measured and noted. Readers will recall that in recent issues of the JOURNAL reference has been made to colours using the Munsell notation.

**The Ostwald System.** This system is based on the principle that every colour seen by the eye is made up of different proportions of hue, white, and black, and the notation used is a numeral for the hue, the letter *p* to indicate an absence of white, and the letter *a* to indicate an absence of black; other letters representing the relative proportions of black or white.

**The Munsell System.** Munsell based his system on hue, value, and chroma, using the term *hue* to represent tint, *value* to indicate the difference between light and dark colours, a dark colour having a low value number and a light colour a high one; and *chroma* to express the strength or intensity of the colour, so that one tending towards the neutral is described as being of low chroma, while a more vivid colour of the same hue and value is said to be of stronger chroma and is given a higher number.

Originally Munsell based his colour circle on ten principal and intermediate hues, yellow, green-yellow, green, blue-green, blue, purple-blue, purple, red-purple, red, yellow-red, and so back to yellow. Each of these hues he divided into 10 steps, 100 in all. Subsequently Munsell added 10 second intermediate hues, and the complete circle is now yellow, yellow-green yellow, green-yellow, green yellow-green, green, green-blue green, blue-green, blue green-blue, blue, blue-purple blue, purple-blue, purple blue-purple, purple, purple-red purple, red-purple, red purple-red, red, red-yellow red, yellow-red,

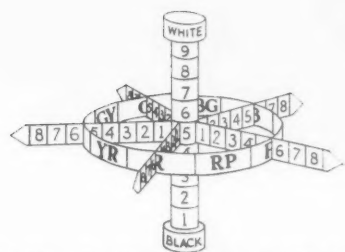
yellow red-yellow, thus bringing the circle round to yellow.

The accompanying illustration, prepared by the Paints Division of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., shows the system in graphic form; the central stem represents the degrees of *value*, progressing from black up to white; the circular band shows the hues, and the radial arms indicate the degrees of *chroma*, increasing in intensity from the stem outwards. In the illustration only the hues and chroma of value 5 are shown, but if all the 9 values were similarly filled in, the figure would approximate to a sphere.

In the Munsell system the notation mentions first the hue, then the value, then the chroma, H V/C; thus P5/6 means the colour is purple, of value 5 and chroma 6. Sometimes the hue letter is preceded by a number to indicate the particular step of the ten steps on the hue segment.

**British Colour Council.** An interesting exhibition is being held this month, closing on 30 May, at the British Colour Council, 13 Portman Square, London, W.1. It is on Colour and Lighting in Industry, and 'illustrates the principles which vitally affect decisions in the installation of a lighting system and the application of colours.' Coloured drawings show schemes that have been carried out in factories where the backgrounds have been coloured to harmonise best with the colours of the machinery, bearing in mind the principles of juxtaposition and after-image, of which the effects are illustrated on screens. Other screens display colour schemes for offices.

**High-strength Brickwork.** The Technical Information Service of the Ministry of Works have issued a pamphlet, of which the Crown Copyright is reserved, on high-strength brickwork for saving steel. The main points are summarised as follows. The present shortage of steel has led some designers to abandon steel and reinforced concrete frames in favour of load-bearing brickwork, but this has not meant a reversion to the brickwork of a century ago, when the lime mortar walls, because of their comparative thickness, could sus-



The Munsell colour system in graphic form. Diagram prepared by the Paints Division of Imperial Chemical Industries

tain far greater loads than they were called on to bear. Modern high-strength brickwork is built with cement mortar, and the walls are no thicker than engineering calculations show they need be, allowing a reasonable factor of safety. Recently, five-storey flats have been designed in accordance with the recommendations of the British Standard Code of Practice 111.101, *Masonry, including brickwork, unreinforced*, where the walls are 13½ in. thick diminishing to 9 in. in the upper storeys, using bricks with a minimum crushing strength of 3,000 lb. per sq. in. and a cement mortar theoretically as strong as the bricks. Other five-storey flats have been designed with no walls thicker than 9 in., achieved by making all the inner walls load-bearing, and 9 in. thick; the floors and roofs taking advantage of these extra means of support. In this design walls of the ground storey will be built in engineering bricks.

In this class of work only the best materials and the highest standard of workmanship will suffice, but experience has shown that this standard is not always attained. Recent tests of sections cut from brickwork designed to a crushing strength of 3,000 lb. per sq. in. showed that the strength of the sections varied from 1,280 lb. to 680 lb. per sq. in.; others varied from 1,390 lb. to 820 lb. per sq. in. In tests of the mortar the crushing strength varied from 2,740 lb. to 630 lb. per sq. in., and from 3,430 lb. to 980 lb. per sq. in. A factor of safety to cover such wide variations would be wasteful of material and on economic grounds would rule out high-strength brickwork.

In almost every case the low strength was due to imperfect bedding of the bricks or to badly mixed mortar. Both these defects can be avoided by sound workmanship and good organisation, but there are difficulties in using the kind of mortar necessary for this type of work. In order to obtain the required strength a straight cement-sand mortar is generally specified, and the use of washed sand is insisted on instead of the soft building sand of ordinary mortar mixes. With such a mix the mortar is harsh and difficult to work, yet for high-strength brickwork it is essential to obtain a good level bed, to flush up all vertical joints thoroughly and to ensure that everything is properly bedded in mortar, especially such structural elements as pre-cast concrete floor beams. If all this is not

done very thoroughly the work will fall below the design strength—perhaps dangerously below it.

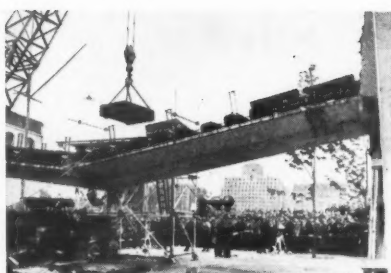
Mortar of the necessary strength can, however, be obtained with mixes giving better workability. The addition of a small proportion of lime, up to one-quarter of the cement content, or one bag to every four bags of cement, will effect an improvement. There is no advantage in using mortar that is stronger than it need be, and design requirements can be met by specifying appropriate cement-sand mixes improved in this way. Nevertheless, the mortar will still be more difficult to use than lime-cement mixes made with ordinary building sand. It may be necessary to resort to grouting the vertical joints as the work rises, though this should not be done unless it is found to be the only way of completely filling all the joints.

The mortar must have the same strength throughout each batch, and there must be no serious variation in strength from batch to batch. Great care must therefore be taken in mixing, and the mortar must be used while it is fresh. Like all cement mortar it should not be used after the initial set has taken place, and must not be retempered with water or batched up with freshly mixed stuff. It cannot be mixed in bulk; a fresh batch must be knocked up at least every two hours and shorter intervals are better if they can be arranged. As the quantity required at any one time is small it may not always be economic to use a mixer specially for it; for hand-mixing a proper mixing platform must be provided, and two men are generally required for turning the materials at least twice dry and twice wet.

The details of organisation must make practicable the careful workmanship which is required. The rate of bricklaying will inevitably be slower than on panel walling or housing work, and the special considerations should be recognised in any incentive scheme adopted. The walls should rise together, and in the early stages more scaffolding may therefore be needed.

It is extremely important to keep the courses level and the walls accurately vertical; with the heavy bricks sometimes used there is more risk of settlement, and the brickwork should not be raised more than seven or eight courses a day. This may mean that each bricklayer will be working over a greater length of walling than is usual, with bricks stacked at more points and with a greater number of spotboards. In such cases bricks and mortars would have to be carried over longer distances and greater use of hoists and special brickbarrows might prove an advantage.

Given the conditions set out above, high-strength brickwork can compete with structural steel and reinforced concrete, to the advantage of the public, local authorities, and all in the building industry. Troubles and delays can be avoided if management, foremen, craftsmen and labourers understand how it differs from normal brickwork and why such meticulous care is essential.



The collapse of the pre-stressed concrete footbridge at the South Bank. The block which caused the structure to reach failure is still attached to the crane slings

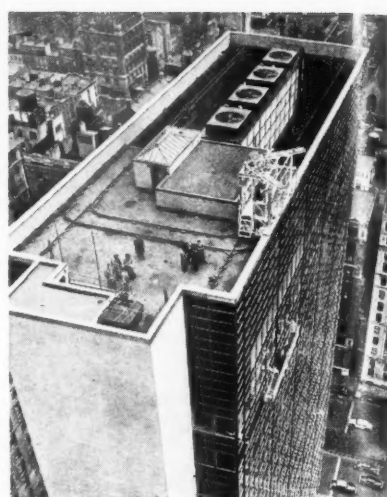
**Testing a Pre-stressed Concrete Bridge to Destruction.** A JOURNAL representative attended the well-publicised testing to destruction of the South Bank pre-stressed concrete footbridge on 1 May. While regretting that it had been found necessary to destroy so elegant and novel a piece of construction, he found the details of the judicial murder to be most interesting in regard both to the method of the execution and the results. One span was loaded progressively with kentledge (which the dictionary revealed to be pig iron ballast), deflection gauges having been fixed to the soffits of the loaded span and of the two adjacent spans. Before the final failure there was some speculation among the less learned about the possible mode of failure of pre-stressed concrete. Would it disintegrate into a jumble of piano wire and aggregate? The bridge supplied the answer by fracturing more or less neatly at mid-span as shown in the illustration.

The test occupied three days. On the first the bridge was loaded to design load (35 tons), then to 25 per cent overload and then to 50 per cent overload, which was left on overnight. On the second day the load was removed and the extent of recovery measured. Then the overload was increased to 100 per cent. On the third day the overload was increased to 150 per cent in the morning and left on during the luncheon interval. In the afternoon the load was increased until failure occurred at 85 tons.

As would be expected with pre-stressed concrete, the deflections which were measured before failure occurred were considerable. The 50 per cent overload gave a deflection of 5.2 cm. at midspan and the 100 per cent one of 10 cm. Just before failure it was as much as 28 cm. (10.9 in.). These downward deflections were accompanied by similar ones upwards in the adjacent unloaded span and lesser downward deflections in the next span but one.

The experiment was very thoroughly planned and well carried out by the Cement and Concrete Association. The engineers for the bridge were Ove Arup and Partners and the architects for the Waterloo Bridge entrance, of which this bridge formed a part, were Maxwell Fry, Jane Drew and Partners [FF].

**Washing a Glass-faced Skyscraper.** Our illustration shows a helicopter view of Lever



Machine for washing the glass façade of a skyscraper

House, New York, the new American headquarters of Unilever Ltd. for which the architects were Skidmore, Owings and Merrill. This 24-storey office building has many interesting features among which is the specially designed machine for washing the windows and the facing of wired blue glass between them. The machine is a mobile suspended scaffold running on a rail track, laid round the roof and controlled by push button. It takes two men six days to wash the entire face of the building.

**Codes of Practice recently published.** CP.123.101 (1951). *Dense concrete walls.* This Code should be read in conjunction with Code 111, *Structural recommendations for load-bearing walls*, and Code 111.201, *Concrete cast in situ.* The Code recommends that solid concrete walls exposed to the weather should be not less than 6 in. thick, and that all party walls should be of cavity type, to reduce the transmission of sound. A figure illustrates suggested insulation at the junction of chimney breast walling and chimney stack. Other figures show damp-proof courses in various positions, and typical details of expansion and construction joints. Tables give the thermal transmittance coefficients of 6 in. solid concrete external walling with various types of internal lining and finish, and of 4 in. concrete outer leaf walling, with 4 in. internal leaf and varieties of internal lining and finishes. The Code can be obtained from the British Standards Institution, price 4s., post free.

CP. 324.202 (1951). *Domestic electric water-heating installations.* Contents: recommendations on design of various types of systems, desirable water temperatures and storage capacity. Appendices giving information on factors affecting heat loss and water flow, and dimensions of water-heaters. Diagrams of typical lay-outs of systems using electricity, and method of fitting an immersion heater. Price 3s., post free.



# Notes and Notices

## NOTICES

### The Seventh General Meeting Monday 16 June 1952 at 6 p.m.

The Seventh General Meeting of the Session 1951-52 will be held on Monday 16 June 1952 at 6 p.m., for the following purposes:

To read the minutes of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Annual General Meeting held on 6 May 1952.

To present the Royal Gold Medal 1952 to Mr. G. Grey Wornum (subject to sufficient improvement in Mr. Wornum's health).

It will be remembered that this meeting was postponed from 1 April.

(Light refreshments will be provided before the meeting.)

### The Eighth General Meeting Tuesday 17 June 1952 at 6 p.m.

The Eighth General Meeting of the Session 1951-52 will be held on Tuesday 17 June 1952 at 6 p.m. for the following purposes:

To read the minutes of the Seventh General Meeting held on 16 June 1952: formally to admit members attending for the first time since their election. To read the report of the Scrutineers appointed to examine the voting papers for the election of the Council for the Session 1952-53.

Mr. J. Isaacs to read a paper on 'The Gothic Taste'.

(Light refreshments will be provided before the meeting.)

### Session 1951-52. Minutes VI

At the One Hundred and Fourteenth Annual General Meeting, held on Tuesday 6 May 1952 at 6 p.m., Mr. Norval R. Paxton, M.C., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The meeting was attended by about 100 members.

The Chairman announced that the President and Secretary had attended the Annual Assembly of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, in Vancouver, and were then visiting the American Institute of Architects.

The following message was read:

'Greetings to Council and Annual General Meeting from truant President and Secretary and Glenn Stanton (President of the American Institute of Architects) and Roxburgh Smith (President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada).'

The Minutes of the Fifth General Meeting held on 4 March 1952, having been published in the JOURNAL, were taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct.

The following members attending for the first time since their election were formally admitted by the Chairman:

#### AS FELLOWS:

Howard L. Kelly, G. L. Thompson.

#### AS ASSOCIATES:

Lindsay Allen, R. H. Balm, D. St. C. Cheyne, D. W. Chitty, Miss Elizabeth R. Edwards, Mrs. Valerie Havyatt, Stephen Howarth, M. B. Knapp-Fisher, Miss Jean M. Layton, J. S. M. Neilson, R. R. Olsen, N. R. Rees, S. F. Smith, S. O. Standing, A. H. Swain, Neil H. Thompson, Harold Tiktin, L. H. Watson, H. Alan Wightman, Edward J. Wilson.

#### AS LICENTIATES:

H. E. Furse, S. C. Gunning.

The Chairman formally presented the Report of the Council and Committees for the official year 1951-52 and moved that the Report be received. The Hon. Secretary seconded the motion and a discussion ensued.

The motion having been put from the Chair, it was resolved that the Report of the Council and Committees for the official year be received.

On the motion of the Chairman, a hearty vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to Mr. Charles Sykes [F] and Mr. Robert O. Foster [F] for their services as Honorary Auditors for the past year.

Mr. Robert O. Foster [F] and Mr. E. D. Lyons [A] were nominated for election as Honorary Auditors for the ensuing year of office.

The proceedings closed at 7.42 p.m.

### Disciplinary Action

Mr. Alexander K. Adam, of 87 Westbourne Court, Orsett Terrace, Paddington, W.2., a Licentiate, was reprimanded by decree of the Council dated 1 April 1952, made pursuant to the Bye-laws.

### R.I.B.A. Kalendar

The next issue of the Kalendar will be published in the autumn and members and Students wishing to notify new addresses, etc., for publication in the new Kalendar should do so as soon as possible. The last date for receiving changes for inclusion in the new Kalendar will be 31 May for those in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and for those overseas the last date will be 30 June.

### British Architects' Conference, Edinburgh, 1952

All members and Students of the R.I.B.A. and all members and students of the Architectural Association and the Allied Societies are cordially invited to attend the Conference to be held in Edinburgh from 25 to 28 June. Full particulars and the application form were enclosed with the March issue of the JOURNAL. Applications should be sent in to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than 30 May.

The hotel accommodation which was provisionally reserved through the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland can no longer be held, but members must now reserve their own accommodation direct with the hotels.

## BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

### R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture

The R.I.B.A. offer for award in July 1952 the following Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture, tenable from 1 October 1952:

A Howe Green 4th and 5th year Maintenance Scholarship of £40 to enable a student who has passed the Intermediate stage to complete an approved course at a School of Architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination.

An R.I.B.A. 4th and 5th year Maintenance Scholarship of £60 to enable a student who has passed the Intermediate stage to complete an approved course at a School of Architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination.

A Houston Maintenance Scholarship of a maximum value of £125 per annum. It is available for any stage of training at a Recognised School of Architecture and is awarded in the first instance for one year. It is renewable from year to year. (The Houston Maintenance Scholarships are for the purpose of providing educational and maintenance allowances for the sons of architects and artists who may be, or at the

time of their death were, in impecunious circumstances, whether such architects or artists be alive or dead.)

The scholarships are intended to enable promising students, whose parents or guardians have not the necessary means, to attend approved courses at the Schools of Architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. examinations. Students already taking such a course are also eligible to apply for a scholarship. The scholarships are available only for students who are British subjects by birth or naturalisation.

The value of the scholarship, up to the limits stated, will depend on the financial circumstances of the parents or guardians of the candidate. The parents or guardians will be required to furnish particulars on the proper form of their financial position.

Applications for the scholarships (in accordance with the regulations for applications) must be made to the Secretary to the Board of Architectural Education, R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, London, W.1. The closing date for the receipt of applications, duly completed, is 30 June 1952. The award will be made towards the end of July.

## COMPETITIONS

### Dow Prize Competition

The Illuminating Engineering Society offers a prize which will be awarded to the winners of a competition intended to encourage collaboration between students of illuminating engineering or of those branches of engineering concerned with illumination, and students in other fields in which applied lighting plays an important part. While entries from individuals are not excluded, the competition is primarily intended for students (under the age of 26) working in collaboration. The competition will be set and judged by a panel of Assessors appointed by the Society in co-operation with the R.I.B.A. and the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

Premium: £75 (and a certificate to each member of the winning team).

Certificates of commendation will be awarded to any other entries of outstanding merit.

Last day for submitting designs: 30 November 1952.

Relevant documents with instructions as to the form which entries should take and forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary of the Illuminating Engineering Society, 32 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

## ALLIED SOCIETIES

### Changes of Officers and Addresses

*East Anglian Society of Architects.* President, C. H. Thurston [L].

*Essex, Cambs and Herts Society of Architects.* President, H. Conolly [F]. *Southend-on-Sea Chapter.* Chairman, A. G. Whately [L]. Hon. Secretary, R. F. S. Fenton [A].

*South Wales Institute of Architects.* (As from 1 July next.) *Central Cardiff Branch:* Hon. Secretary, Trevor Hill [A], 8 Ty Gwyn Road, The Common, Pontypridd. *Eastern (Newport) Branch:* Hon. Secretary, T. G. Price [A], 2 St. John's Court, Oakfield Road, Newport, Mon.

*Wilts and Dorset Society of Architects.* President, R. E. E. Beswick, M.B.E. [A].

*York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society, Hull and District Chapter:* Chairman, Arthur Lazenby [A].

*West Yorkshire Society of Architects, Bradford Branch:* Chairman, W. C. Brown [A], City Architect, Town Hall, Bradford.

**Preston, Blackburn and District Society of Architects.** President, G. Grenfell Baines, A.M.T.P.I. [A], 12, Guildhall Street, Preston. **Edinburgh Architectural Association.** Hon. Secretary, G. K. V. Clarke, W.S.

**Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.** Executive Secretary, Cyril J. G. Carroll, Room 605, 88 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Ontario. **Transvaal Provincial Institute of Architects.** President, J. N. Cowin, B.Arch., Messrs. Cowin and Ellis (P.O. Box 9675), 101 Portland Place, 37 Jorissen Street, Braamfontein, Johannesburg.

**Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association: Annual General Meeting and Luncheon** After the Annual General Meeting of the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association an informal luncheon was held at the Bull Hotel, Gerrards Cross, on Saturday 26 April, followed by a visit to St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and tea at The Old House Hotel, Windsor.

The guests were received by the President, Mr. F. A. C. Maunder [F] and Mrs. Maunder.

Approximately 100 members and guests attended, the principal guests being: the Lord Bishop of Buckingham and Mrs. Hay; Sir Henry Aubrey-Fletcher, Bart., D.S.O., M.V.O., Chairman of the Bucks Finance Committee, and Lady Fletcher; Martin S. Briggs [F], Hon. Secretary R.I.B.A., attending on behalf of the President, and Mrs. Briggs; and Miss M. Bromley, Assistant Secretary, (Public Relations) R.I.B.A.

**Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association: Annual Dinner**

The annual dinner of the Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association was held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on Wednesday 30 April.

Major G. B. Cox [F], President, proposed the toast of 'The City'. He spoke of Birmingham's rapid rise to power and fame, being now the second city in the Empire. He spoke also of the city's lack of architecture, due to the rapid growth of its industrial area, but said that this second Elizabethan era was a time of great promise, and former errors in building must be corrected in the future. The task of everyone connected with building must be to regenerate enthusiasm for good work, and in this the architect, builder and employer must co-operate as a team.

The Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Alderman R. C. Yates, responded. The toast to the R.I.B.A. and the Allied Societies was proposed by Mr. Stephen F. Burman, M.B.E., and responded to by Mr. A. B. Knapp-Fisher, F.S.A., Hon.A.R.C.A. [F], Past Vice-President of the R.I.B.A. Mr. J. Brian Cooper [F], Vice-President of the Association, then proposed the toast of 'Our Guests', and Prof. Thomas Bodkin, D.Litt., M.A., M.R.I.A. [Hon. A] replied.

**York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society: Annual Dinner-Dance**

The annual dinner and dance was held at the Royal Station Hotel, York, on Friday 4 April. The following guests were present: Mr. Norval R. Paxton, Vice-President R.I.B.A. and Mrs. Paxton; Alderman J. H. Kaye, the Lord Mayor of York, and the Lady Mayoress; the Sheriff of the City of York and the Sheriff's Lady; the Rev. Dr. J. S. Purvis and Lady; Mr. P. M. Shepherd, President of the York Building Trades Employers' Association, and Mrs. P. M. Shepherd; Mr. C. J. Minter, O.B.E., City Engineer of York, and Mrs. Minter; Mr. Robert Cawkwell [F], President of the Sheffield Society of Architects, and Mrs. Cawkwell.

The President, Mr. Colin Rowntree [F] proposed a toast to the Royal Institute, to which Mr. Norval Paxton replied. The toast to

the City of York was given by Mr. A. Hick [F] and the Lord Mayor responded. Mr. A. D. Priestman [A] gave the toast to the Guests, and the Rev. Dr. J. S. Purvis replied.

The total attendance at the dinner was 98.

**Essex, Cambs and Herts Society of Architects: Southend-on-Sea Chapter: Annual Dinner and Dance**

The 1952 annual dinner and dance of the Southend and District Chapter of Architects was held at the Grosvenor Hotel on Saturday, 1 March.

Mr. J. Malcolm Scott [F], the Chairman, presided and proposed the Toast of The Essex, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire Society of Architects, to which Mr. D. Francis Lumley [A], President of the Society and also member of the Chapter, responded. The response to the toast 'Our Guests' was made by the Mayor of Southend-on-Sea, Councillor P. B. Renshaw, I.S.O., J.P.

Seventy-six members and their guests, including six official guests, were present.

**Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association, Eastern Chapter: Annual Dinner and Guest Night**

The annual dinner and guest night of the Eastern Chapter of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association was held at Kimbells Corner House, Portsmouth, on Friday, 4 April. Seventy-seven members and guests were present.

The guests included Sir Denis Daley, D.L., J.P., Deputy Lord Mayor, and Lady Daley; The Very Rev. E. N. Porter Goff, Provost of Portsmouth; Mr. J. H. Forshaw, M.C. [A], Chief Architect and Housing Consultant to the Ministry of Health; Mr. W. A. Foster, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I., President Port of Portsmouth Incorporated Chamber of Commerce; Mr. A. E. Hadley, President Portsmouth Builders' Association; Mr. R. A. Thomas [F], President of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association, and Mrs. Thomas; and a number of other officers of the Association.

The Provost of Portsmouth proposed the toast of 'Architecture—the Mistress Art', and Mr. Forshaw replied. Mr. Foster proposed the 'Eastern Chapter', and Mr. Townsend [F], Chairman of the Chapter, replying, said he intended to put to the Lord Mayor the suggestion that a Civic Society should be formed in Portsmouth. Architecture depended on the criticism of an intelligent and informed public. 'We need,' he said, 'a mixed body of people who, representing all that is best, have the visual welfare of the city in their hearts.'

Councillor P. McG. Corsar [A] proposed the toast of 'The Guests', and the President of the Portsmouth Builders' Association replied.

**Bucks Society of Architects: Annual General Meeting**

The Annual General Meeting of the Bucks Society of Architects was held at the Crown Hotel, Amersham, on 29 March, and was followed by a buffet supper and dance. About 60 members and their guests were received by the Chairman of the Society, Mr. H. Desmond Hall [A] and Mrs. Hall, and thoroughly enjoyed the evening in spite of the blizzard outside.

**Northants, Beds and Hunts Association of Architects: Annual Dinner and Dance**

The annual dinner and dance of the Northants, Beds and Hunts Association of Architects was held this year at the Dujon Restaurant, Bedford, and was attended by some 180 members and their guests.

Mr. Peter Dunham [F], President, was in the chair, supported by a number of distinguished

guests, including Mr. A. Graham Henderson, A.R.S.A., President R.I.B.A., and Mrs. Henderson; the Deputy Mayor of Bedford, Alderman Mrs. Gee, with Mr. Gee; Lady Keens; Sir Frederick and Lady Mander; the Venerable D. B. Harris, Archdeacon of Bedford; Mr. A. T. Worboys, High Sheriff of Bedford, and Mrs. Worboys; Major G. B. Cox [F], President of the Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association and Mrs. Fox; Mr. W. R. F. Ellis, Deputy Secretary R.I.B.A., and Mrs. Ellis. The officers of the Association present included Mr. P. G. Copson [L], Vice-President and Honorary Secretary, and Vice-President Mr. K. A. Milner.

The toast of 'The R.I.B.A. and the Allied Society' was proposed by the Venerable D. B. Harris, with response by the President R.I.B.A., and the toast of 'The Guests' was proposed by Mr. Peter Dunham and the response made by the Deputy Mayor of Bedford and Sir Frederick Mander.

After the dinner and toasts the evening was informal, and dancing was enjoyed to the music of Bernard Monshin's orchestra.

**The Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland**

At the Ordinary General Meeting of the Institute on 3 April, the following were appointed members of the Nomination Committee for the Industrial and Commercial Panel under the Provisions of the Seanad Electoral (Panel Members) Act, 1947: Mr. Eoghan D. Buckley, B.Arch., F.R.I.A.I., President; Mr. C. Aliaga Kelly, B.Arch., M.R.I.A.I. [A]; Mr. Vincent Kelly, B.Arch., F.R.I.A.I. [F]; Mr. Gerald McNicholl, B.Arch., F.R.I.A.I.; Mr. J. J. Robinson, M.Arch., F.R.I.A.I. [F].

Dr. Harold G. Leask delivered an illustrated lecture on 'Old Dublin Doorways', treating them in a chronological survey, and traced the development of Georgian doorways from the late 17th century to the 1860's, showing the different trends and features by which it was possible to give reasonably accurate dating of a particular doorway and consequently of the building.

At a Council meeting held on 4 April, Mr. Richard F. Morris was elected a Member of the Institute and Messrs. Patrick J. Birmingham, Roderick T. Moore, and Vincent Walsh were elected Students.

Matters concerning professional practice, conditions of contract and professional scale of charges were considered.

Mr. Brendan J. Ellis, F.R.I.A.I., was appointed to represent the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland on the R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education for the year 1952-53.

## GENERAL NOTES

### Leverhulme Scholarship in Architecture 1952

The Leverhulme Scholarship, tenable at the Architectural Association School of Architecture, London, value £1,000, which includes payment of fees and maintenance for five years, has been awarded this year to Mr. Stuart R. Lewis (Cheltenham Grammar School).

### Cultural Identity Cards

Members and Students going abroad for study purposes are reminded that they may in certain circumstances obtain a Cultural Identity Card. These cards, which are only valid in France and the Benelux Countries, entitle the holder to substantial privileges during his visit.

Applicants should either be Students travelling abroad to obtain information for their thesis or else be in receipt of a travelling scholarship or bursary.

**S.P.A.B. Course on Repair of Ancient Buildings**  
The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings is again holding a week's course on the Repair of Ancient Buildings for practising architects and the staff of local authorities. The course held last year aroused much interest, applications being greatly in excess of the accommodation available. The course is to be held from 16 to 21 June. As before, this will consist of lectures, discussions and visits to cover the many important aspects of repair work. Details from the Secretary, The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, 55 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.

#### York Courses on the Protection and Repair of Ancient Buildings

The first of these courses, from 8 to 20 September next, has already been heavily over-subscribed. A second two-week residential course will therefore be held from 23 March to 4 April 1953, similar in outline to the previous course. As before, it will be under the direction of Dr. William A. Singleton, M.A., B.Arch., Dip.T.P., A.M.T.P.I., A.I.Struct.E. [A] of the University of Manchester.

Also, in response to widespread demand, a one-week residential **Course on the Care of Churches** is to be held at York from 9 to 14 April 1953, again under the direction of Dr. Singleton.

Enquiries on either course should be made of The Secretary, Academic Development Committee, York Civic Trust, St. Anthony's Hall, Peaseholme Green, York.

#### Symposium on Concrete Shell Roof Construction

The Cement and Concrete Association are organising a Symposium on this subject to be held on 2, 3 and 4 July at the R.I.B.A. and Institution of Civil Engineers. All aspects of the subject will be covered, including architectural design, economics, engineering design, research and construction. Among the lecturers are the following architects: L. M. De Syllas, A.A.Dip. [A], E. D. Mills [A] and E. Leslie Gale, M.C. [F]. Application for membership, which is free, should be made to the Organising Secretary, Symposium on Concrete Shell Roof Construction, Cement and Concrete Association, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.

#### Convention of the Wood Preserving Association

The second annual convention of the British Wood Preserving Association is to be held at Cambridge from 23 to 25 June. Papers of interest to architects include *The Need for Preservation of Timber in Modern Buildings* by Kenneth Lindy [F], *The Value of Fire Retardant Treatments* by S. H. Clarke, Director of the Joint Fire Research Organisation, and *Preservation of Timber for Light Building Construction* by D. R. Carr of the New Zealand Forest Service. Further details can be obtained from the Secretary, The British Wood Preserving Association, 21 College Hill, E.C.4.

#### Current R.I.B.A. Publications

##### Agreement, Forms of

Form of Agreement for General Use between a Building Owner (including a Statutory Authority) and a Firm of Architects.

Form of Agreement between a Local Authority and a Firm of Architects for Housing Work. Form of Agreement between a Local Authority and a Firm of Architects for Multi-Storey Flats.

Form of Agreement between the Promoters and a Firm of Architects appointed as the Result of a Competition.

Price 6d. per form (inclusive of purchase tax). Postage 3d.

##### Certificates, Architects', Form Prepared by the Practice Committee

Copyright. Book of 100 Certificates.

Price 17s. 9d. (inclusive of purchase tax). Postage 1s. 1d.

##### Contract, Form of Agreement and Schedule of Conditions

For use with quantities: 1939 revised 1950. Copyright.

For use without quantities: 1939 revised 1950. Copyright.

Price 2s. 3d. per form (inclusive of purchase tax). Postage 3d.

Adapted for the use of Local Authorities, for use with quantities: 1939 revised 1950. Copyright.

Adapted for the use of Local Authorities, for use without quantities: 1939 revised 1950. Copyright.

Price 2s. 6d. per form (inclusive of purchase tax). Postage 3d.

Fixed Fee Form of Prime Cost Contract for use in the repair of war-damaged property, 1946. Revised 1950. Copyright.

Price 2s. 3d. (inclusive of purchase tax). Postage 3d.

Cost Plus Percentage Form of Prime Cost Contract for use in the repair of war-damaged property: 1946 revised 1950. Copyright.

Price 2s. 3d. (inclusive of purchase tax). Postage 3d.

**Examinations, Intermediate, Questions Set At**  
Price 1s. per examination. Postage 3d.

**Examinations, Final and Special Final, Questions Set At**

Price 1s. per examination. Postage 3d.

##### Forms of Articles of Pupilage

Copyright. Price 1s. 8d. (inclusive of purchase tax). Postage 3d.

##### Membership of the R.I.B.A.

Particulars of the Qualifications for Associate-ship.

Price 2s. 6d. Postage 3d.

##### Party Wall Notice Forms, for Use Under the London Building Act

Form A—Party Structures.

Form B—Party Fence Walls.

Form C—Intention to Build within Ten Feet and at a lower level than the bottom of the foundations of adjoining Owner's Building.

Form D—Intention to build within Twenty Feet of the adjoining Owner's Independent Building and to a depth as defined in Section 50 (1) (b).

Form E—Party Walls and Party Fence Walls on line of Junction of adjoining lands.

Form F—Walls or Fence Walls on Building Owner's land with footings and foundations projecting into adjoining Owner's land.

Form G—Selection of Third Surveyor.

Price 7d. per form (inclusive of purchase tax). Postage 3d.

##### Prizes and Studentships 1952-3

Price 2s. 6d. Postage 3d.

##### Scale of Professional Charges

Price 3d. Postage 3d.

## Notes from the Minutes of the Council

### MEETING HELD 1 APRIL 1952

**H.M. King George VI.** The following letter has been received: 'The Queen and The Queen Mother were deeply touched by the flowers which were sent to Windsor for the Funeral of King George the Sixth. Their Majesties wish to record how greatly they valued these expressions of affection and loyalty, and to thank all who joined in paying this tribute to The Late King's memory'.

#### Appointments

(a) **London Building Acts 1930-39: Tribunal of Appeal: R.I.B.A. Representative:** Mr. Sydney Tatchell, C.B.E. [F] in place of Sir Banister Fletcher, D.Lit., F.S.A. [F]. Mr. Charles Woodward [A] re-appointed as Deputy.

(b) **Ministry of Works Building Apprenticeship and Training Council and Consultative Committee for the Stone Industry: R.I.B.A. Representative:** Mr. Romilly B. Craze [F] in place of the late Mr. A. H. Moberly [F].

**The Honorary Corresponding Membership:** Señor Hugo Lopez-Videla, Planning Adviser to the Ministries of Defence and Public Health in Bolivia, has accepted the Council's nomination for election as an Honorary Corresponding Member.

**The Leicestershire and Rutland Society of Architects: Alterations to Rules:** The Council gave formal approval to amendments to the rules of the Leicestershire and Rutland Society of Architects providing for the formation of a Junior Section of the Society.

**R.I.B.A. Architecture Bronze Medal: The Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects:** The Council gave formal approval to the recommendation of the Jury entrusted with considering submissions that the R.I.B.A. Architecture Bronze Medal in the area of the Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects be awarded in favour of the Templewood School, Welwyn Garden City, designed by Mr. C. H. Aslin, C.B.E. [F], County Architect of Hertfordshire.

**Completion of Premises Fund:** The following donations have been received: F. A. Jaffray [F] (Southern Rhodesia): 5 guineas. Messrs. Leeb, Ritchie-Fallon and Partners (I. Leeb [A], W. A. Ritchie-Fallon [A], N. M. Noall [A] and K. H. Gardner [A]): 2 guineas. Letters of thanks on behalf of the Council have been sent to the donors.

**Reception for Overseas Architects and Students:** It was decided that no reception should be held in 1952.

**Exhibition of Irish Architecture:** The Council accepted an offer from the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland to provide a small exhibition of historical and contemporary work in Ireland, and arrangements are to be made for showing it during the late autumn of 1952 at the R.I.B.A.

**Model Building Bye-laws:** The Council approved the action taken by the Legislation Sub-Committee of the Science Committee in sending in a commentary on the draft Model Building Bye-laws to the Committee of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government which is preparing the new Model.

**Grants:** The Council approved the following list of grants for the year 1952-53:—

British School at Rome £750, Architects' Benevolent Society £150, British School of Archaeology at Athens £50, British School at Rome, Faculty of Archaeology £3 3s., Council for the Preservation of Rural England £50, Association for the Preservation of Rural Scotland £10, Council for the Preservation of Rural Wales £7, Parliamentary and Scientific Committee £26 5s., British Standards Institution £26 5s., International Federation of Housing and Town Planning £5, R.I.B.A. Library Group £5, R.I.B.A. Cricket Club £10 10s., Students' Visit to Rome £50, Architectural Association Lantern Slide Collection £100.



**Membership:** The following members were elected: As Fellows, 7; as Associates, 44; as Licentiates, 7.  
**Students:** 56 Probationers were elected as Students.

**Applications for Election:** Applications for election were approved as follows: Election 17 June 1952: As Honorary Corresponding Member, 1; as Licentiates, 8.

**Application for Reinstatement:** The following application was approved: As Associate, Frank L. White.

**Resignations:** The following resignations were accepted with regret: Mrs. Rosa Bishop [A], Ronald Frederick Smith [A], Mrs. Christine Anne Wright [A], Alfred Hendy [L], Joseph Percy Hunter [L], Harold Samuel Knopp [L], Eric Thomas Lloyd [L].

**Applications for Transfer to Retired Members' Class under Bye-law 15:** The following applica-

tions were approved: As Retired Fellow: Edward Ralph Douglas Selway. As Retired Associate: Alex Pease. As Retired Licentiate: James Ewart Eastwood.

**Obituary:** The Secretary reported with regret the death of the following members: Sir Leonard Erskine Hill, LL.D., M.B., F.R.S. [Hon. A], Albert Thomas Butler [F]. Mr. Butler was a past President of the Birmingham Architectural Association and had represented that body on the Council and the Allied Societies' Conference. Ernest Alfred Chilton [F], Harold Edward Davies [F], Frank Moore Kirby [F], Herbert Henry Reid [F], Charles Marriott Oldrid Scott [F], Thomas Faulkner Shephard [F], Charles Evelyn Simmons [F], John Ellis Stocks [F]. Mr. Stocks was a past representative of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects on the Council. James Alfred Swan [F]. Mr. Swan was a past member of the

Council and of the Registration Committee. William John Taylor [F]. Mr. Taylor was a past President of the Inverness Architectural Association and had represented that body on the Allied Societies' Conference. John Harold Sayner [Retd. F], Charles Hilbert Strange [Retd. F]. Mr. Strange was a past Chairman of the Tunbridge Wells Chapter of the South-Eastern Society of Architects and had represented that body on the Allied Societies' Conference. John William Tomlinson [Retd. F], John Wittet, C.B.E., J.P. [Retd. F]. Mr. Wittet was a past President of the Inverness Architectural Association and had represented that body on the Allied Societies' Conference. Howard Ross Lane [A], Leslie Thomas Joseph Smith [A], Kenneth James Cooper [L], Robert Reid Mill [L], Basil Pendleton [L]. By resolution of the Council the sympathy and condolences of the Royal Institute have been conveyed to their relatives.

## Membership Lists

### ELECTION: 6 MAY 1952

The following candidates for membership were elected on 6 May 1952.

#### AS FELLOWS (6)

**Wingate:** Michael Melvill Fenton [A 1932]. and the following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying examination:

**Billam:** John, Brighton.  
**Percy:** Stanley Frank, Teignmouth.  
**Skelcher:** Philip, Birmingham.  
**Swaine:** Anthony Wells, Canterbury.  
**Swann:** John Henry, Belfast.

#### AS ASSOCIATES (93)

**Aylwin:** Jill Margaret Maxwell (Miss), Brighton.  
**Bannerman:** Alexander Henry, Dip.Arch. (Abdn.), Aberdeen.  
**Barnes:** Keith, Slough.  
**Bassi:** Eric Norman, Morden.  
**Bates:** Tatnai, Manchester.  
**Beilby:** Leslie George [L].  
**Belfer:** Sidney Lionel.  
**Binnington:** Roy, Hull.  
**Broome:** John Harold.  
**Brown:** David, Dip.Arch. (Nottm.).  
**Chandler:** Arthur Stanley, Hastings.  
**Chapman:** Francis Albert, Farnham.  
**Clark:** Archibald Sinclair, Edinburgh.  
**Clayton:** Maurice Julian, Crawley.  
**Craymer:** Peter Patrick, Hull.  
**de Kretser:** Ronald George Kenneth.  
**De Pierro:** Enrico Diaz.  
**Dunsby:** Norman James Storey, Norwich.  
**East:** Barrymore Warwick, Ilford.  
**Elliott:** Alan James, D.A. (Edin.), Edinburgh.  
**Fourie:** Paul Toby, Johannesburg, Transvaal, S. Africa.  
**Ghista:** Phiroz Jehangir, Bombay, India.  
**Gilchrist:** Samuel Paterson, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).  
**Gray:** Richard Beddison, B.Arch. (Sydney), Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.  
**Green:** Geoffrey, Dorchester-on-Thames.  
**Hale:** Kenneth, Cottingham.  
**Halford:** John Ernest Gordon, Eastbourne.  
**Hart:** George Donald, Birmingham.  
**Ho:** Kok Hoe, Chatswood, N.S.W., Australia.  
**Holgate:** Kenneth Harold, Banstead.  
**Hollis:** Richard Garth.  
**Hynes:** Annette (Mrs.).  
**Jefferies:** Reginald, Nottingham.  
**Jeffrey:** Robert, St. Andrews.  
**Johnston:** Richard Downing, Belfast.  
**Johnston:** Robert Stewart, D.A. (Edin.), Edinburgh.

**Kotasthane:** Madhukar Vinayak, Bombay, India.  
**Lacey:** Denis.  
**Lawrence:** Lionel John Michael, Hayes, Kent.  
**Liff:** Vivian Alexander.  
**Lord:** Peter John, Welwyn Garden City.  
**Lorimer:** Alan Keith Sigley, B.Arch. (Sydney), Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.  
**Lund:** Peter Pearson, Dip.Arch. (Manchester), Lancaster.  
**Macdonald:** Eric Allison, D.A. (Dundee), Alyth.  
**MacDonald:** James.  
**Maggs:** Robert Percy, Beckenham.  
**Marthews:** Jean Patricia (Miss), Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic).  
**Martin:** Wilfred, Southsea.  
**Maynard:** Darell Stuart.  
**Mealing:** Dennis George, Sidcup.  
**Middleton:** Alan James, Wallington.  
**Middleton:** John Lindsay, Dip.Arch. (Abdn.), Singapore.  
**Miller:** Peter Francis Nigel, Richmond, Surrey.  
**Morgan:** William Godfrey, Taunton.  
**Morris:** Alan West, Poynton.  
**Moyes:** Andrew, Kinghorn.  
**Myers:** Leslie Barnett, Liverpool.  
**Nevin:** Richard Matthew, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.  
**Padbury:** John Neil, Portsmouth.  
**Panchal:** Jaykrushna Gopalji, Bombay, India.  
**Parikh:** Harilal Bhagwanjee, Bombay, India.  
**Philpott:** William Charles, Bournemouth.  
**Pirie:** Ian Hutcheon, Montrose.  
**Plenderleath:** Ian Jeffrey, D.A. (Dundee), Broughty-Ferry.  
**Power:** Alfred David, Liverpool.  
**Purslow:** George Ellis, Shrewsbury.  
**Quin:** Diana Patrice (Miss), Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic).  
**Ramsay:** John Michael, Barnet.  
**Rao:** Devanahalli Venkanna Raghavendra, B.Sc., B.E. (Mysore), B.Arch. (L'pool), Patna, Bihar, India.  
**Reichwald:** George William.  
**Rice:** George Henry, Bromley, Kent.  
**Richards:** Norman Henry.  
**Robinson:** John Vincent, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic).  
**Rustomji:** Rustom Sohrab, Karachi, Pakistan.  
**Sanger:** Nelson John, Chorleywood.  
**Sansome:** Lionel Edgar, Thorpe Bay.  
**Scarborough:** Barry, Dip.Arch. (Nottm.), Mansfield.  
**Scott:** Walter, Musselburgh.  
**Shadforth:** Gordon, Chelmsford.  
**Sharp:** John Robert Challen, Dipl.Arch. (Oxford), Stow-on-the-Wold.  
**Simmons:** Roger Gunter, Esher.  
**Simpson:** Ronald Thomas, B.Arch. (Dunelm), Felling.

**Strange:** Brian Herbert, Horsham.  
**Sturton:** Walter Laurence, A.R.I.C.S., Dip.T.P. (Lond.), A.M.T.P.I. [L].  
**Thresher:** Ronald Norman, Bournemouth.  
**Trevor:** Victor Robert, A.R.I.C.S., Worthing.  
**Turnbull:** James Alexander, Coventry.  
**Vijayakar:** Mukund Mothabbhoy, Bombay, India.  
**Ward:** Cecil George Frederick, M.A. (Cantab), York.  
**Ware:** John Charles, Cardiff.  
**Wallis:** Albert Edward, Ipswich.  
**Wilson:** John Hay Andrew.  
**Zentner:** Charlotte (Miss).

### ELECTION: 17 JUNE 1952

An election of candidates for membership will take place on 17 June 1952. The names and addresses of the candidates with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., not later than Tuesday 3 June 1952.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

#### AS HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS (4)

**Antoniades:** John A., Technical Adviser, City Council, Athens, Greece; 7 Xenophon Street, Athens. Proposed by the Council.

**Muguruza Otano:** Jose M., Alfonso XII, 42, Madrid, Spain. Proposed by the Council.

**Videla:** Hugo Lopez, B.Sc. (Arch.) (Illinois), P.O. Box 59, La Paz, Bolivia. Proposed by the Council.

**De Zuazo Ugalde:** Secundino, Academico de la Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando, Antonio Maura 16, Madrid, Spain; Plaza de la Independencia 5, Madrid. Proposed by the Council.

#### AS FELLOWS (13)

**Auld:** Alexander Cosmo Smith [A 1921], c/o National Coal Board, 24 Royal Circus, Edinburgh; 'Sandyknowe', Longniddry. Donald Jack, T. P. Marwick, J. A. Dempster.

**Brown:** Thomas [A 1947], Messrs. Henry Tanner, 134 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3; 72 Robin Hood Way, Greenford, Middx. E. T. Dowling, Edward Forster, David Stokes.

**Firth:** Ernest, A.M.T.P.I. [A 1933], City Engineer and Architects' Dept., Guildhall, York; 27 Water End, Clifton, York. A. N. Thorpe, R. B. Craze, Frank Mellor.

**Gold: Bernard** [A 1938], 1/11, Hay Hill, W.1; 40 Howberry Road, Canons Park, Middlesex. E. S. Ambrose, Prof. H. O. Corfiato, S. Hyde.

**Peacock: Kenneth John Renshaw** [A 1928], 3 Park Square Mews, N.W.1; 23 Clifton Hill, N.W.8. Louis de Soissons, C. H. James, E. B. O'Rorke.

**Punchard: Stanley Charles** [A 1926], Lloyds Bank Ltd., Premises Dept., Vicar Lane, Leeds 1; 45 Gledhow Lane, Leeds 8. N. R. Paxton, Saml. Taylor, R. N. Mackellar.

**Robertson: John Kirkland** [A 1949], Midland Bank Chambers, Howardsgate, Welwyn Garden City, Herts; 61 Handside Lane, Welwyn Garden City. Louis de Soissons, C. W. Fox, P. V. Mauger.

**Sarjeant: John Kekwick Glenn**, M.B.E., Dipl.Arch. (U.C.L.) [A 1933], Messrs. E. A. Stone, Toms and Partners, 28 South Audley Street, W.1; 6 Crescent Court, Golders Green, N.W.11. R. C. White-Cooper, C. G. Stillman, G. C. Wilson.

**Tubbs: Ralph Sydney**, O.B.E., A.A. Dipl. [A 1936], 35 Welbeck Street, W.1; 16 Kensington Gore, S.W.7. Howard Robertson, Sir Hugh Casson, J. M. Easton.

**Worthington: Clifford** [A 1944], St. Anne's, Bexley Road, Maidstone. Leonard McDermott, Sidney Loweth, C. J. Cable.

and the following Licentiates who are qualified under Section IV, Clause 4 (c) (ii), of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:

**Hayward: William Hansell**, 231-2 Strand, Temple Bar, W.C.2; 6 Temple Road, Croydon, Surrey. G. S. Lewis, L. A. D. Shiner, G. H. Jenkins.

**Jaretzki: Hans Sigmund**, 20 Dorset Square, N.W.1; 51 Fitzjohns Avenue, N.W.3. J. S. Bramwell, A. C. Townsend, V. G. Cogswell.

**Munce: James Stilwell**, B.E. (Belfast), M.I.C.E., 133 University Street, Belfast; 18 Marine Parade, Holywood, Co. Down. R. H. Gibson, R. S. Wilshire, Frank McArdle.

#### AS ASSOCIATES (102)

The name of a school, or schools after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

**Adlam: Thomas Esmond Roger** [Special Final], 35 Home Close, Woolton Road, Abingdon, Berks. Miss M. J. Taylor, G. D. G. Hake, E. F. Tew.

**Arnold: Donald James** [Special Final], 19 Battledown Road, Highbury, N.5. A. G. Alexander, A. C. Hopkinson, P. M. Andrews.

**Attridge: Ralph** [Special Final], 35 Winifred Road, Coulsdon, Surrey. Gordon Jeeves, W. F. Granger, Sydney Clough.

**Binnington: Peter Vernon** [Final], 317 Kingston Road, Willerby, East Yorks. G. D. Harbron, R. G. Clark, Allanson Hick.

**Bodker: Geoffrey Charles** [Final], 75 Beanfield Avenue, Coventry. Prof. L. B. Budden, Stewart Thomson, H. B. Challen.

**Bowman: Edward** [Final], 32 Park Road, Salford 6, Lancs. Cecil Stewart, W. C. Young, F. M. Reynolds.

**Brigden: Gerard William**, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic) (The Poly., Regent Street, London: Sch. of Arch.), 31 Amersham Hill, High Wycombe, Bucks. J. S. Walkden, R. G. Brocklehurst, David Jenkin.

**Brodley: John Inglis**, D.A. (Edin.) (Edinburgh Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), 41 Cameron Street, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

**Browne: Michael Ward**, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic) (The Poly., Regent Street, London: Sch. of Arch.), 10 Park Road, Radlett, Herts. J. S. Walkden, Anthony Tripe, A. W. Harwood.

**Burn-Hill: Anthony Stote** [Final], Brede Rectory, Rye, Sussex. Edgar Bunce, N. F. Cachemaille-Dav. C. J. Cable.

**Butler: Anthony William** [Final], 32 Overton Crescent, Woodheys, Sale, Cheshire. L. C. Howitt, Edgar Sutcliffe, Benjamin Waterhouse.

**Carlick: Robert Edward** [Final], Forge Cottage, Loose, nr. Maidstone, Kent. S. H. Loweth, W. B. Stedman, R. T. Green.

**Carn: Ronald Eric** [Special Final], Flat 3, 45 Enys Road, Eastbourne, Sussex. H. H. Ford, K. F. Wray, R. W. Stevenson.

**Carron: Samuel** [Special Final], 23 Teesdale Street, E.2. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

**Chapman: Laurence Russell** [Special Final], 48 Burry Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex. S. W. J. Smith, H. D. Hendry, C. H. Elkins.

**Chilcott: Kenneth** [Special Final], 'Esterel', 8 Kirtleton Avenue, Weymouth, Dorset. H. E. Matthews, C. Fifield, E. J. Ricketts.

**Clark: John Stewart**, D.A. (Dundee) (Dundee Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), Springbank, 38 Abbot Street, Perth. John Needham, W. E. Thomson, T. H. Thomas.

**Clark: Philip Alfred** [Final], 135 Kensington Road, North End, Portsmouth, Hants. A. C. Townsend, F. Mellor, R. A. Thomas.

**Clarke: David Howell Pettifer** [Final], 19 Castleton Road, Walthamstow, E.17. D. W. Aldred, R. C. Foster, R. O. Foster.

**Clarke: Peter Oakley** [Final], 15a Bondgate Within, Alnwick, Northumberland. G. M. Aylwin, T. J. Cahill, Mrs. M. P. Cahill.

**Clothier: Leonard Ernest** [Final], 'Lemonwell', 90 Bexley Road, S.E.9. J. S. Walkden, David Jenkin, A. D. Reid.

**Connor: Leonard James** [Final], 5 Belfairs Drive, Chadwell Heath, Romford, Essex. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

**Cox: Stanley Hall** [Final], 12 Llanbedr Road, Fairwater, Cardiff. Sir Percy Thomas, T. A. Lloyd, T. E. Smith.

**Cumming: John William Bernard**, B.Arch. (N.U.I.) (Univ. Coll., Dublin, Ireland: Sch. of Arch.), Eastwood Hotel, 91/92 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin. Prof. J. V. Downes, J. O'H. Hughes, Raymond McGrath.

**Czop: Franciszek Antoni** [Final], 33 Ellesmere Road, W.4. Prof. L. B. Budden, E. A. W. Ixer, Eric Lyons.

**Dallow: John Gilbert** [Special Final], c/o County Architect's Department, The Castle, Chester. E. M. Parkes, F. H. Brown, P. H. Lawson.

**De'ath: Stanley Francis** [Special Final], 1 Westbourne Buildings, Elms Mews, Lancaster Gate, W.2. Paul Nightingale, E. M. Rice, Arthur Korn.

**Deeley: Denis Stanley** [Special Final], 43 Moor Pool Avenue, Harborne, Birmingham 17. D. A. Goldfinch, S. N. Cooke, H. L. Hare.

**Dent: Royston Charles** [Final], 1 Highlands Court, Highlands Road, S.E.19. A. C. Hopkinson, E. H. Banks, W. F. Granger.

**Down: Geoffrey Langdon** [Special Final], 2 Thornycroft, The Broadway, Summersdale, Chichester, W. Sussex. F. R. Steele, E. B. Tyler, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

**Eckersall: Leslie** [Final], 3 Briarbank Road, Ealing, W.13. H. V. Lobb, R. A. Cooksey, G. M. Kingsford.

**Edwards: Norman Herbert** [Special Final], 8 Queens Avenue, Dorchester, Dorset. J. B. Surman, D. H. Davies, Herbert Jackson.

**Fleming: Edward Rowland** [Final], 16 Hargreaves Road, Timperley, Cheshire. Cecil Stewart, H. T. Seward, J. E. Kewell.

**Fletcher: Alan George**, D.F.C. [Special Final], 12 Campden House Close, W.8. G. G. Wornum, Edward Playne, Anthony Tripe.

**Ford: Frederick Ernest** [Final], Little Manor, Polegate, Sussex. C. W. Box, C. H. Murray, F. C. Benz.

**Fraser: Francis Scott**, D.A. (Edin.) (Edinburgh Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), 15 Hillside Street, Edinburgh 7. Leslie Grahame-Thomson, Reginald Fairlie, Basil Spence.

**Fraser: Ian**, Dip.Arch. (Abdn.) (Aberdeen Sch. of Arch.: Robert Gordon's Tech. Coll.), 318 Great Western Road, Aberdeen. E. F. Davies, J. A. O. Allan, J. A. Allan.

**Fraser: Jack Walter** [Special Final], 30 Radnor Mews, W.2. H. K. Wakeford, T. E. Scott, S. F. Burley.

**Freeman: Geoffrey Ernest** [Special Final], 446 Earlham Road, Norwich, Norfolk. E. W. B. Scott and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Norfolk and Norwich A.A. under Bye-law 3 (a).

**Fryman: John Gilbert** [Final], 186 Orphanage Road, Erdington, Birmingham 24. F. W. B. Yorke, F. R. S. Yorke, Eugene Rosenberg.

**Fulton: John Christian Smith**, D.A. (Edin.) (Edinburgh Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), 53 Glendevon Terrace, Edinburgh 12. Leslie Grahame-Thomson, A. A. Foote, A. H. Mottram.

**Gardner: Vernon William Robert** [Final], 24 Wellington Road, Ashford, Middlesex. Norman Keep, H. E. Foreman, Howard Robertson.

**Gibbs: Kenneth George** [Special Final], 21 Lowshoe Lane, Collier Row, Romford, Essex. D. L. Solomon, M. N. Castello, Morris Joseph.

**Glossop: Peter Francis Renshaw**, Dip.Arch. (Leics.) (Leicester Coll. of Art and Tech. Sch. of Arch.), Manor Park House, Worksop, Nottinghamshire. F. Chippindale, W. G. Davies, W. L. Clunie.

**Gold: Francis Gordon** [Special Final], 'Pickwick', Upavon, Pewsey, Wilts. H. A. Metayers, P. W. Haine, A. B. Waters.

**Goodman: Peter Stanley** [Final], 14 Mersey Road, Ipswich, Suffolk. E. J. Symcox, H. F. Walker, M. J. Slater.

**Grindal: John William** [Special Final], White Stacks, Shilton, nr. Coventry. J. S. Bramwell, A. E. Eberlin, J. W. M. Dudding.

**Grove: David Thomas** [Final], 43 Avondale Road, Leyton, E.17. E. M. Rice, Cyril Walker, A. R. Borrett.

**Hall: Thomas** [Special Final], 30 Hollywood Lane, Hollywood, nr. Birmingham. H. W. Weedon, H. C. Bloomer, D. A. Goldfinch.

**Hanson: John** [Special Final], 52 East End Avenue, Warminster, Wilts. R. W. H. Vallis, G. D. G. Hake, H. T. B. Burrough.

**Hargreaves: Robert Derek** [Final], 25 Huntley Court, Hr. Crumpsall, Manchester 8. John Hughes, L. C. Howitt, F. L. Halliday.

**Haynes: Geoffrey Herbert** [Final], Winton Court, East Blatchington, Seaford, Sussex. Norman Keep, D. H. McMorran, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

**Heath: David Hugh**, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic) (The Poly., Regent Street, London: Sch. of Arch.), 61 Woodfield Road, Ealing, W.5. A. W. Hall, W. A. Cole-Adams, S. P. Taylor.

**Henderson: Alexander McGregor**, D.A. (Dundee) (Dundee Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), Robert Douglas Memorial Schoolhouse, 28 Stormont Road, Scone, Perthshire. John Needham, W. E. Thomson, G. C. Young.

**Henley: Robert Henry** [Special Final], 7 The Parade, Stafford Road, Wallington, Surrey. David Jenkin, J. L. Harvey, E. H. Allsford.

**Hill: Barbara Ridley** (Miss) (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 124 Sloane Street, S.W.1. Sir Thomas Bennett, Henry Elder, H. G. Goddard.

**Hogg: Murray Aitken** [Final], Hadzor House, Granville Street, Shrewsbury. A. G. Chant, E. M. Rice, J. R. Tolson.

**Holt: Colin** [Special Final], 'Davalu,' Monkmoor Avenue, Shrewsbury. A. G. Chant, C. W. McIntosh, T. S. Davies.

**Hoult: Mary Murray** (Miss), B.Arch. (C.T.) (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.), c/o Martins Bank (Cocks Biddulph), 16 Whitehall, S.W.1. Prof. L. W. T. White, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

**Jones: Alan Causey** [Final], 16a West Avenue, Pennsylvania, Exeter, Devon. A. Douglas Jones, H. V. de Courcy Hague, F. W. Foster-Turner.

**Jones: Feltrim Timothy Dowsland** (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), Pownley Cottage, nr. Alton, Hants. O. Campbell-Jones, R. Wakelin, G. R. Dawbarn.

**Kennedy: Warnett, D.A.** (Glas.) A.M.T.P.I. (Glasgow Sch. of Arch.), No. 8 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. Prof. W. J. Smith, J. A. Coia, A. G. Henderson.

**Laird: Michael Donald**, D.A. (Edin.) (Edinburgh Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), The Ingle, Cambuslang, Lanarkshire. W. H. Kininmonth, R. J. Gardner-Medwin, Sir Frank Mears.

**Lamb: Muriel E. (Mrs.)** [Final], c/o Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd., 12 Old Jewry, E.C.2. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

**Leeks: John Robert** [Special Final], 96a Aylsham Road, Norwich, Norfolk. L. G. Hannaford, C. J. Tomkins, S. J. Wearing.

**Lindsay: Arthur**, A.S.T.C. (Arch.) (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the R.A.I.A.), 'Acacia,' Hartington Way, Micklegate, nr. Derby. W. C. Young, J. C. Fowell, Prof. F. E. Towndrow.

**Lyons: Richard Fanahan** [Special Final], Upper Cork Street, Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, Eire. J. O'H. Hughes, Vincent Kelly, J. J. Robinson.

**Macdonald: Harry Horace** [Special Final], 30 Clarence Street, Edinburgh 3. James Shearer, L. S. Stanley, T. S. Tait.

**McElroy: Brian Patrick Graham**, B.A. (Cantab.) [Special Final], 26 Chepstow Place, W.2. C. W. Box, W. S. Grice, T. E. Scott.

**Magarshack: Ruth Beeban** (Miss) (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 78 Regents Park Road, N.W.1. G. R. Dawbarn, A. W. Kenyon, S. R. Pierce.

**Master: Henry Arthur Corbett** (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), Stone Croft, Highworth, Wiltshire. Henry Elder, H. G. Goddard, Arthur Korn.

**Mayne: Albert Thomas** [Final], 68 Kiver Road, N.19. T. E. Scott, T. E. North, Howard Lobb.

**Morling: William** [Special Final], 29 Downs View Road, Seaford, Sussex. Alwyn Underdown, K. E. Black, J. L. Denman.

**Mott: Charles William**, Dip.Arch. (Birm.) (Birmingham Sch. of Arch.), 14 Marchant Road, Wolverhampton, Staffs. R. G. Cox, E. L. Gale, Bertram Butler.

**Murgatroyd: Harry Ian** [Final], 3 Stafford Road, Southsea, Hants. A. C. Townsend, R. A. Thomas, V. G. Cogswell.

**Outhwaite: Ronald William**, Dip.Arch. (Nottm.) (Nottingham Sch. of Arch.), 116 Derby Street, Burton-upon-Trent. F. Marsden, E. W. Pedley, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

**Packer: Denis Clifford** [Special Final], 22 Aberdeen Road, Redland, Bristol 6. Neil Martin-Kaye, G. D. G. Hake, N. F. Cache-maille-Day.

**Parr: James Reginald**, D.A. (Dundee) (Dundee Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), 75 St. Vincent Street, Broughty Ferry, Dundee. John Needham, T. H. Thoms, V. Salmond.

**Peck: Stewart Faulkner** [Special Final], 17 Homelands, Leatherhead, Surrey. E. L. Gale, E. A. Day, A. G. Bray.

**Platten: Newell James**, B.Eng. (Adelaide) (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the R.A.I.A.), c/o Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. L. Laybourne-Smith, J. D. Cheesman, P. R. Claridge.

**Pope: John Leslie** [Special Final], 'Rosacea,' 21 Cranford Avenue, Church Crookham, Aldershot, Hants. R. G. Bell, F. J. Searley, L. R. Bradshaw.

**Prins: Herbert Maurice John**, B.Arch. (Rand) (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.), c/o South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

**Radway: Reginald Edward** [Special Final], 1 Green Road, Upper Stratton, Swindon, Wilts. Thomas Burrington, Ian Forbes, A. E. Beswick.

**Reid: Robert** [Final], 15 Dunrod Hill, East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. W. Underwood, F. R. Wylie, G. F. Shanks.

**Ridsdale: Richard Oswald** [Final], 31 Gray's Road, Grange Estate, Stockton-on-Tees, Co. Durham. G. P. Stainsby, P. F. Burridge, S. M. Richmond.

**Rowe: Alan Holmes** (Sch. of Tech. Art and Commerce, Oxford: Sch. of Arch.), 26 Sunnyside, Station Road, Wimborne Minster, Dorset. L. M. Austin, A. E. Geens, J. R. Tolson.

**Shaw: Ronald William** [Final], 240 Upper Chorlton Road, Manchester 16. W. C. Young, H. T. Seward, Cecil Stewart.

**Skinner: Frederick Henry** [Special Final], 124 Spenser Road, Bedford. W. G. Walmsley, C. P. Williams, Peter Dunham.

**Slattery: Lawrence Thomas** [Special Final], 48 Marchmont Street, W.C.1. Sir Thomas Bennett, M. L. Winslade, Raglan Squire.

**Sleigh: Francis John** [Final], 55 Munster Road, Teddington, Middlesex. A. G. MacDonald, G. C. Wilson, Frederick Barber.

**Smart: Colin Blythe** [Special Final], c/o 496 Nacton Road, Ipswich, Suffolk. C. G. Stillman, A. D. Sayer, E. E. Pettengell.

**Stanley: Gordon Frank** [Special Final], 28 Kingsley Gardens, Chingford, E.4. J. S. Walkden, Norman Keep, Harry Moncrieff.

**Stinson: William** [Final], 'Walcot,' 17 Barnwood Road, Gloucester. G. A. Crockett, Col. N. H. Waller, C. W. Yates.

**Stride: Raymond Tremer** [Final], 30 Greenleaf Close, Tulse Hill, S.W.2. G. D. G. Hake, Dr. Charles Holden, T. H. B. Burrough.

**Taylor: Raymond Warren**, Dipl.Arch. (Oxford) (Sch. of Tech. Art and Commerce, Oxford: Sch. of Arch.), 73 Staunton Road, Headington, Oxford. J. R. Tolson, David Beecher, E. A. L. Martyn.

**Tilley: John Charles** [Final], 14 Eaton Place, S.W.1. T. H. Eley, Howard Robertson, F. L. Preston.

**Tischler: Hans Peter** [Final], 12 Birchington Road, N.W.6. Paul Nightingale, Arthur Korn, F. R. S. Yorke.

**Vale: William Thomas** [Special Final], The Ministry of Works, Government Buildings, Ashley Street, Birmingham 5. George Ford, S. T. Walker, H. C. Bloomer.

**Vick: Francis Norman Hector** [Special Final], Flat 8, White Lodge, Parkstone Road, Poole, Dorset. L. M. Austin, R. A. Phillips, G. W. Jackson.

**Wall: William Edward**, B.Arch. (Manitoba) (Univ. of Manitoba: Dept. of Arch.), 17 Selwyn Drive, Hatfield, Herts. R. W. Bateman, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

**Williams: Francis Alec** [Special Final], 10 Fallowfield Road, Solihull, Warwickshire. A. Douglas Jones, T. Burrington, T. M. Ashford.

**Woods: Donald James Hunter** (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the R.A.I.A.), c/o Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. Prof. F. E. Towndrow, J. C. Fowell, G. L. Moline.

#### AS LICENTIATES (8)

**Arthur: William**, 13 Swinburne Street, Gateshead 8, Co. Durham; 11 Beaconsfield Avenue, Low Fell, Gateshead 9. G. H. Gray, R. N. Mackellar, J. A. Clarke.

**Clavering: John Cecil**, Ministry of Works, Cleland House, Page Street, Westminster, S.W.1; 'Callaby,' Hayes Lane, Kenley, Surrey. Sir Charles Mole, C. G. Mant, A. C. Hopkinson.

**D'Arcy: John Denis**, 43 Scottish Provident Buildings, Wellington Place, Belfast; 4 Knockbrea Park, Belfast. J. R. Young, and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Royal Society of Ulster Architects under Bye-law 3 (a).

**Kirkup: John Luke**, 13 Swinburne Street, Gateshead 8, Co. Durham; 5 Beechwood Avenue, Low Fell, Gateshead 9. G. H. Gray, R. N. Mackellar, J. A. Clarke.

**Maltman: Donald**, 36 Cattle Market Street, Norwich; 198 Earham Road, Norwich. C. H. Elkins, and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects under Bye-law 3 (a).

**O'Shea: Henry Thomas Patrick**, c/o Messrs. Dyneley, Luker and Moore, 1 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2; 42 Regents Park Road, N.W.1. H. C. Wilkerson, J. S. Kelsall, R. W. H. Jones.

**Wilkes: Leonard Arthur**, 19 Mount Street, W.1; 21 Trevor Close, Hayes, Kent. Niel Martin-Kaye, Terence Carr, F. H. Herrmann.

**Wilson: James**, Ministry of Works, John Islip Street, Westminster, S.W.1; 22 Heath Rise, Hayes, Bromley, Kent. P. M. Andrews, C. V. Ponder, Z. Sirotkin.



## ELECTION: 7 OCTOBER 1952

An election of candidates for membership will take place on 7 October 1952. The names and addresses of the overseas candidates, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., not later than Saturday 16 August 1952.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

### AS FELLOW (1)

The following Licentiate has passed the qualifying Examination:

**Newman: William Stobart**, c/o Messrs. Cathcart, Hendry and Creasy, P.O. Box 315, Umtali, Southern Rhodesia; 144 Fifth Street, Umtali. Cecil Burns, W. D'A. Cathcart, W. F. Hendry.

### AS ASSOCIATES (25)

**Allison: David Charles** (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the N.Z.I.A.), 122 Merivale Lane, Christchurch, New Zealand. A. C. Light, and the President and Hon. Secretary of the N.Z.I.A. under Bye-law 3 (a).

**Boreham: Leonard** (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.), Green Boughs, Point Pleasant, Durbanville Avenue, Durbanville, Cape, S. Africa. W. W. Wood, O. Pryce Lewis, Prof. L. W. T. White.

**Browning: Peter Bernard Albrecht** [Special Final], c/o Messrs. Blackburne, Norburn and Partners, P.O. Box 890, Nairobi, Kenya. G. B. E. Norburn, S. L. Blackburne, E. D. Hill.

**Chafkin: Lionel**, B.Arch. (Rand) (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.), 153 Woburn Avenue, Benoni, Transvaal, S. Africa. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

**Francis: Robert Arthur Lillywhite**, B.Arch. (Melbourne) (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the R.A.I.A.), 78 Mathoura Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia. J. F. D. Scarborough, Prof. B. B. Lewis, Miss Ellison Harvie.

**Fraser: William Patrick Austin**, B.Arch. (C.T.) (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.), c/o Chief Engineer, E.A.R. & H., P.O. Box 79, Nairobi, Kenya. Prof. L. W. T. White, O. Pryce Lewis, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

**Gerard: Allen Willie** (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the R.A.I.A.), 3 Cotswold Court, 717 Pacific Highway, Gordon, New South Wales, Australia. W. R. Laurie, W. R. Richardson, J. L. S. Mansfield.

**Griffiths: Arthur James** (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the R.A.I.A.), 398 Beamish Street, Campsie, Sydney, Australia. W. R. Laurie, C. C. Ruwald, J. C. Fowell.

**Hay: Jennifer Mary (Mrs.)** (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), c/o Messrs. J. H. Vavasseur and Co. (Ceylon) Ltd., York Street, Colombo, Ceylon. Henry Elder, R. F. Jordan, C. H. James.

**Hotson: Hugh Andrew**, B.Arch. (C.T.) (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.), 3 Mashford's Buildings, Union Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia. Prof. L. W. T. White, F. A. Jaffray, C. A. Knight.

**Jeffery: Leonard** [Final], P.O. Box 221, P.W.D., Kampala, Uganda, E. Africa. K. A. Begg, Henry Kendall, G. B. E. Norburn.

**Karol: Louis**, B.Arch. (C.T.) (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.), 'Courtfield,' Cromer Road, Muizenberg, Cape Town, S. Africa. Prof. L. W. T. White, O. Pryce Lewis, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

**Karpinski: Czeslaw-Jerzy**, D.A. (Glas.) (Glasgow Sch. of Arch.), c/o Regional Architect, Public Works Department, Kaduna, Nigeria, British West Africa. Prof. W. J. Smith, W. J. B. Wright, A. G. Henderson.

**Kenny: George Geoffrey**, B.Arch. (Auck. N.Z.) (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the N.Z.I.A.), 7 Fairholme Avenue, Epsom, Auckland, New Zealand. Prof. A. C. Light, Prof. C. R. Knight, H. L. Massey.

**Lloyd: Stanley** [Special Final], Architects, Department of Public Works, Provincial Government of B.C., Victoria, B.C., Canada. C. W. Box, W. J. Reed, T. B. Daniel.

**McCullough: Graham Hugh** [Final], P.O. Box 17, Nairobi, Kenya. Idris Davies, H. L. Geeson, E. D. Hill.

**Montgomery: Neil Thomas Edward**, B.Arch. (Melbourne) (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the R.A.I.A.), Flat 27, 11-12, Marne Street, South Yarra, Melbourne, S.E.1, Victoria, Australia. H. C. Mason, A. V. Montagu, O. F. Savage.

**Orpen: John Joseph Millerd**, B.Arch. (C.T.) (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.), c/o Messrs. Farrow, Stocks and Farrow, Adla House, Terminus Street, East London, S. Africa. Prof. L. W. T. White, O. Pryce Lewis, H. L. Roberts.

**Pinfold: William Gibb** (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the N.Z.I.A.), 14 Marlow Street, Musselburgh, Dunedin, S.2, New Zealand. Prof. A. C. Light, C. R. Knight, J. H. White.

**Pitt: Aubrey Arthur**, B.Arch. (Rand) (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.), 45 Rutland Avenue, Craighall Park, Johannesburg, S. Africa. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

**Rokseth: Gabrielle Priscilla (Mrs.)** [Final], Gjøvikgt 1<sup>III</sup> 3, Oslo, Norway. J. S. Walkden, David Jenkin, Joseph Emberton.

**Rossen: Ernest**, B.Arch. (C.T.) (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.), 611-612 Joelson Buildings, Gordon Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia. Prof. L. W. T. White, O. Pryce Lewis, F. A. Jaffray.

**Warren: Frederick Miles** (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the N.Z.I.A.), 247 Paparui Road, Merivale, Christchurch, New Zealand. Prof. A. C. Light, Prof. C. R. Knight, and the President and Hon. Secretary of the N.Z.I.A., under Bye-law 3 (a).

**Wills: Oliver James Goodacre**, B.Arch. (Rand) (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.), P.O. Box 491, Bloemfontein, O.F.S., S. Africa. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

**Wilson: Donald Alexander** (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the N.Z.I.A.), 18 Maxwell Avenue, Durie Hill, Wanganui, New Zealand. Prof. A. C. Light, Prof. C. R. Knight, H. L. Massey.

## Obituaries

**Charles Marriott Oldrid Scott, F.S.A. [F]**, who died at Little Kimble, Aylesbury, on 13 March after a short illness, belonged to the third generation of a family of architects. He was the seventh child of John Oldrid Scott, a grandson of Sir Gilbert Scott and a cousin of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.

He was born in 1880 and was educated at Bradfield, a school founded by one grandfather (the Rev. Thomas Stevens) and built by the other (Sir Gilbert Scott). He was articled to Sir Reginald Blomfield, under whom he worked on the alterations at Chequers in Bucks, now the official country home of the Prime Minister.

Then Mr. Scott joined his father in Dean's Yard, where one of the first drawings he worked on was for the spire of Princes Risborough church. But the spate of new churches and church restorations came abruptly to an end with the first world war, though the twin spires at St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, and the South Transept towers at Selby Abbey were begun and completed early in the war.

His love of ancient buildings made him take an ever-increasing interest in the repair and

restoration of old churches, work in which he became a great authority and in which he displayed real knowledge and sympathy. His evident knowledge of the subject and his quiet firm manner seemed to inspire the builders and masons to put real craftsmanship into their work. One church he restored was that at Hillesden, Buckinghamshire, an exquisite little church where his grandfather, Sir Gilbert Scott, is said to have dedicated himself to architecture.

Mr. Scott's work was not confined to church work. He did domestic work, a good example being Cadburgh at Rye. And he will long be remembered by many for his conversion of the mansion house of Benenden in Kent into a girls' school with all the necessary buildings, including a much admired school hall.

Mr. Scott and his father before him were for over seventy years between them Hon. Treasurers of the Clerks of Works Institution.

At home he was a steadfast churchman, a member of the parochial church council and a churchwarden, a man upon whom everyone called for sympathy, advice and help.—*Arthur C. Martin, C.V.O. [F]*.

**William Leicester**, M.Inst.Struct.E. [Retd. L], died on 17 December 1951, aged 79.

Mr. Leicester was Chief Architectural Assistant to the Borough of Acton from 1920

until his retirement in 1941. In that capacity his principal works were Acton Town Hall and the John Perryn School, Acton. Mr. Leicester was also a member of the Board of the Faculty of Technology of the University of Manchester, where he lectured in structural engineering, reinforced concrete engineering and building construction. He was also examiner to the University of Manchester and to the Manchester and Leeds Education Committees, and was at one time Chief Assistant to the County Surveyor of Lincoln. He published a number of articles in the technical press.

**Robert Angell [L]** died on 2 January, aged 80.

Mr. Angell was articled to Messrs. Bomer and Gibbs, and spent all his practising life in London—the last eleven years at 38 Portland Place. His partner during later years was Mr. Arthur William Curtis [L], who now carries on the practice. Mr. Angell built some country houses—notably 'Hurstgate', Hook Heath, Woking—and some industrial buildings; but chiefly his works consisted of blocks of flats and commercial buildings in London, including Messrs. Hampton's premises in Arlington Street, Prince's House, Gresham Street, E.C., 11 Old Jewry, Finsbury Circus House, and 2 Cavendish Square.

# Members' Column

*This column is reserved for notices of changes of address, partnership and partnerships vacant or wanted, practices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and personal notices other than of posts wanted as salaried assistants for which the Institute's Employment Register is maintained.*

## APPOINTMENTS

**Mr. W. E. Graham** [A] has taken up the appointment of Architect and Planner to the City of Regina, Sask., Canada.

**Mr. H. S. Howgrave-Graham** [A] has been appointed Chief Architect to the Crawley Development Corporation, Broadfield, Crawley, Sussex.

**Mr. W. G. Smale**, A.R.I.C.S. [L], has been appointed Architect to the Lusaka Management Board, P.O. Box 251, Lusaka, N. Rhodesia, and would be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

## PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS

**Mr. John H. D. Madin**, Dip.Arch. (B'ham.) [A], has commenced practice at 'Alpha House', 158 Yardley Wood Road, Moseley, Birmingham 13, and has opened a branch office at Curtis House, Solihull, Warwickshire. He will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc. at the Birmingham address.

After the death of **Mr. Gerald Unsworth** in 1946, **Mr. Robert Bostock** [L] took into partnership **Mr. L. T. Wilkins** [A], and the practice has been carried on at 8 Cromwell Place, London, S.W.7, under the original name of Unsworth and Bostock. On 1 May 1952, the name of the firm was changed to **Bostock and Wilkins**.

**Mr. R. A. Boxall** [A] has relinquished his appointment with Essex County Council and commenced private practice at 92 London Road, Chelmsford, where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

**Mr. Darcy Braddell** [F] has taken into partnership **Mr. P. H. Laurence** [A]. The practice will continue at 6 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1, under the style of **Braddell and Laurence**.

**Mr. J. J. Crowe**, O.B.E. [F], has resigned from the firm of **Evans, Crowe, Thompson and Whitehead**, and is now practising at 31 Squirrels Heath Avenue, Gidea Park, Essex. The remaining partners, **Messrs. Hubert Evans** [A], **J. E. Thompson** [L] and **W. F. Whitehead** will continue to practise from 34 Hanway Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1, and 5 High Street, Romford, Essex, under the style of **Evans, Thompson and Whitehead**.

**Mr. Henry Elder**, M.B.E. [F], and **Mr. Enrico De Pierro**, B.Arch. (McGill) [A], have entered into partnership and opened an office at 33 Welbeck Street, W.1 (WELbeck 1681). The firm will be known as **Elder and De Pierro**. They will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

**Mr. T. I. Frith** [A] has commenced practice at Newcastle Chambers, 45 Carlton Road, Workop, Notts, where he would be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

**Mr. C. Galpin** [L] has opened an office at Nettlecombe, Bridport, Dorset, where he would be glad to receive trade catalogues, etc.

The partnership between **Mr. L. O. L. Hannen** [L], **Mr. E. R. Moore** [A] and **Mr. P. R. Diplock** [A], who practised under the style of **Hannen, Markham, Moore and Diplock**, has been dissolved by mutual consent as from 31 March 1952. The former partners will continue to be associated at 7 Victoria Street,

London, S.W.1, and at 26 Rodney Street, Liverpool 1, Manchester and Montreal, Canada, under the style of **Hannen, Moore and Diplock**. In addition **Mr. L. O. L. Hannen** will continue to practise at 7 Victoria Street, under the style of **Leo O. L. Hannen and John H. Markham**.

**Mr. H. Higgins** [A] and **Mr. R. P. Ney** [A] have entered into partnership under the style of **Higgins and Ney**, at 18a Dawson Place, London, W.2, where they would be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

**Mr. Derek J. Hill** [A] has started in private practice at 38 West Street, Fareham, Hants (Fareham 2452). Trade catalogues, etc., would be appreciated.

**Mr. W. A. Johnston**, M.C. [A] is now in practice at 38 Abbey Street, Armagh, N. Ireland, where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

**Mr. H. Chas. Pettett**, F.R.I.C.S. [L], practising as **Williams and Pettett**, Norwich House, 58 62 High Street, Epsom, will from 1 June take into partnership his chief assistant, **Mr. Roy T. Hope**, Dip.Arch. (Edin.) [A], and the practice will continue at the same address under the style of **Williams, Pettett and Hope**.

**Mr. H. J. Richards** [A] has opened an office at 12 Market Square, Buckingham, where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

**Mr. James A. Roberts** [A] has opened an office at 61 Sandon Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 17, where he would be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS

**Mr. Ronald J. Dyer** [A] has resigned from his appointment with the State Housing Commission, Perth, Western Australia, and all future communications should be addressed c/o **Mr. R. Summerhayes**, F.R.A.I.A., C.M.L. Building, 55 St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.

**Mr. Roderick A. Fitton** [F] has removed to Flat 1, 28 Molyneux Park Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent (Tunbridge Wells 20180).

**Messrs. A. F. Hare and Partners** (Mr. A. F. Hare [A]) have removed to 24 Baker Street, London, W.1 (WELbeck 7091).

The new address of **Mr. W. J. Harvey** [A] is 324 Dollis Hill Lane, London, N.W.2.

**Mr. J. Kennedy Hawkes** [A] has removed to 27 Emperor's Gate, South Kensington, S.W.7 (WEStern 5353).

**Mr. Anthony C. Lewis** [A] has moved his office to 32 Ellerslie Park, Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I., where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

**Mr. Arthur H. W. Mold** [A] has removed from Flat G, Northbrook Park House, Topsham Road, Exeter, to 89 Southbrook Road, Countess Wear, Exeter. The telephone number (Exeter 2573) remains unchanged.

**Mr. Stanley A. Newman**, Dipl.Arch. [A] and **Mr. David Levinson**, practising as **Newman, Levinson and Partners**, have removed their offices to 54 Baker Street, London, W.1 (WELbeck 0926/7), where they will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

**Mr. C. H. Rusha** [A] has removed to 141a High Street, Orpington, Kent (Orpington 4543).

## PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS WANTED AND AVAILABLE

Fellow requires partnership or post leading thereto, anywhere in the British Commonwealth. Qualified and highly experienced in planning, in addition to first-class architectural experience. Would consider post as commercial office's architect. Box 21, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Fellow prepared to consider acquisition of established practice in or near London by flexible arrangement. Box 35, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Woman Associate with varied experience requires junior partnership or position leading thereto in Central London. Some capital available and small number of own clients. Box 37, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Architect's private practice for sale in Scottish South-West coast town. Good town and county connections with general, private, farm and estate work. Well equipped three-roomed office presently held on lease. Small staff and works in progress could be taken over by arrangement. Box 38, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

## WANTED AND FOR SALE

For Sale. ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1946-51. As 6 complete volumes specially bound in cloth. £12. Box 33, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Wanted. Two stone or artificial stone Corinthian or Composite caps for shaft about 1 ft. 9 in. diameter. Box 33a, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Plan Chest. Architect wishes to buy plan chest, double elephant size or larger. Box 34, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

For Sale. Parallel motion drawing machine on adjustable stand (board size 39 in. by 59 in.). Price £10. Box 40, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

## ACCOMMODATION

Office to let in the Adelphi, London. Large studio. Private room and entrance hall. 450 sq. ft. Lavatory. Rent, including rates and cleaning, £300 per annum (TRAFalgar 5556). Box 32, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

## PERSONAL

Associate, with Canadian registration and experience, travelling to Canada and U.S.A. in August, would make surveys and reports for fellow members. Box 39, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.



## Adaptable Policy

The adaptable policy recommended by the A.B.S. involves only a small annual cost to provide a substantial tax free income for dependants, or on retirement a cash sum or pension for life.

For example a man of 30 years next birthday can provide cover for dependants to the extent of £6,250 for an annual premium of only £34 6s. 8d.

Special rebate for Architects and Architects' Assistants.

Particulars from: The Secretary, A.B.S. Insurance Department, 66, Portland Place, London, W.1. (Tel.: WELbeck 5721.)

